

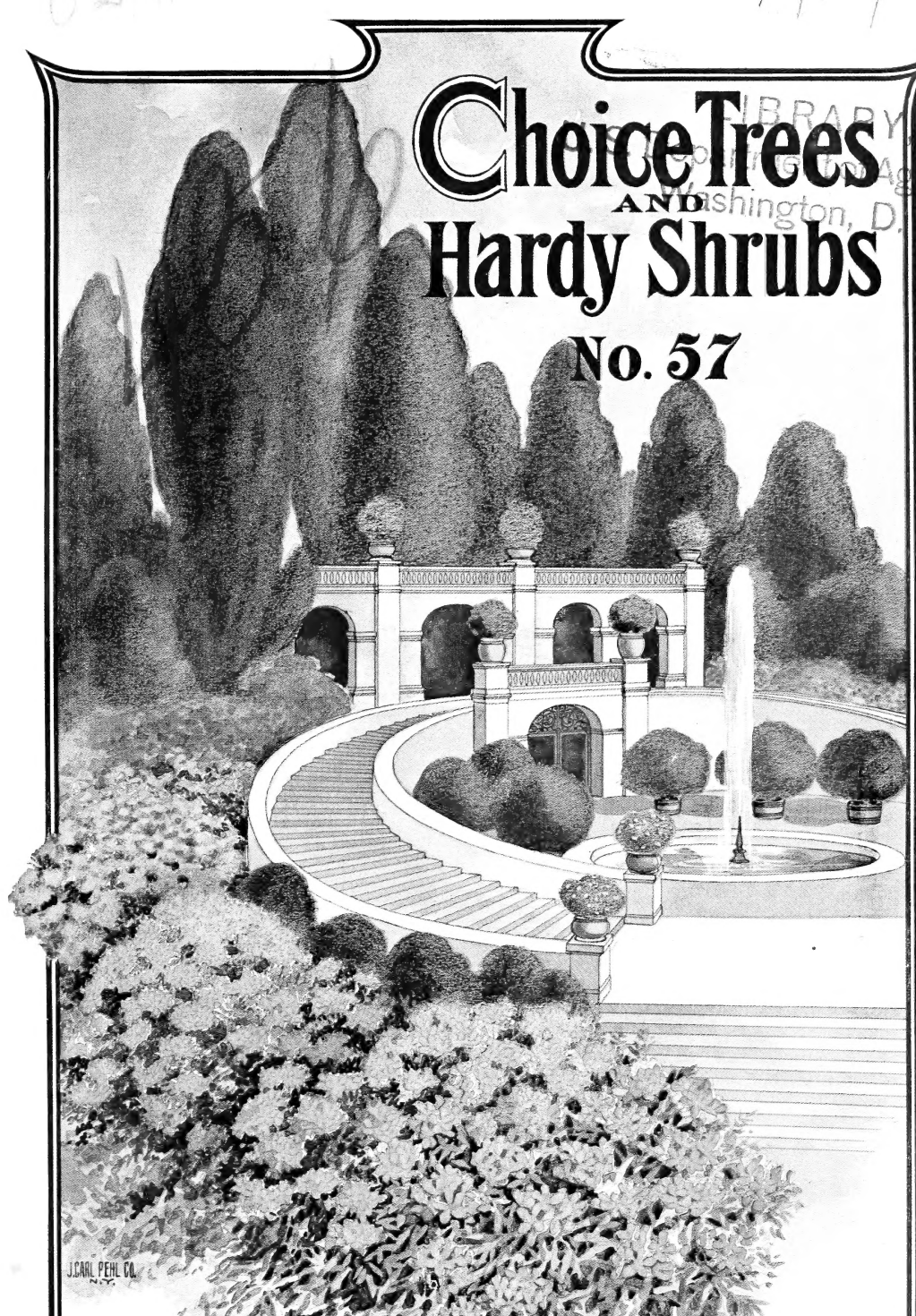
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1907

Choice Trees AND Hardy Shrubs

No. 57



J. CARL PEHL CO.
NEW YORK

Fredk W. Kelsey
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

1907



AVENUE OF LOMBARDY POPLARS.

(SEE PAGE 10.)

No. 56.

Descriptive Catalogue

1907.

T W E N T Y - N I N T H E D I T I O N



**Choice Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,
Vines, Roses, Hardy Perennials,
Fine Fruits, Etc.**

FREDERICK W. KELSEY,

150 Broadway and 75 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK.

Telephone (Long Distance): 1169 Cortlandt.

Cable Address: "Kelenwood, New York."

ESTABLISHED, 1880.

The Key to Success.

In the present day of active competition, business success depends largely upon giving customers *what* they want, *as* they want it, and *when* they want it.

This is always my aim. That the effort is appreciated, is indicated by the following unsolicited letters, similar to very many received in the regular course of business.

Trees.

DEAR SIR:—

In reply to yours of March 3d, our trees arrived in good condition, and the grade is fine.

Yours respectfully,
W. G. D.

CLEVELAND, OKLA.,

DEAR SIR:—

I am glad to report the Japanese Maples all in fine condition and doing well.

Yours very truly,
J. R. R.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH, R. I.,

DEAR SIR:—

The European Linden Trees arrived here in good condition. They are very satisfactory.

Yours truly,
W. B.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO,

DEAR SIR:—

The stock purchased of you all came to us in good condition. The Magnolias were especially good plants. Everything is making a good growth.

Yours very truly,
A. P. H. & Son.

Evergreens.

DEAR SIR:—

The 500 8 to 10 inch Boxwood we got last Friday. They were in good condition and fine plants.

Yours very truly,
T. J. K.

BAYCHESTER, N. Y.,

YADDO, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

DEAR SIR:—

Beg to let you know that I received the Boxwood plants in very good condition, and thank you for your promptness.

Yours truly,
B. S.

THE MEADOW CLUB OF SOUTHAMPTON,

DEAR SIR:—

Let me congratulate you on the Austrian Pines you sent to me at Shinnecock. They have flourished beyond my wildest anticipations, and next spring I hope to have a number of hundred more.

Yours sincerely,
A. B. C.

Rhododendrons.

MY DEAR MR. KELSEY:—

The Rhododendrons are a great success in this locality, and I am sorry that an early trip abroad makes it impossible for me to plant this spring. If I do not spend the winter abroad, I shall hope next fall to put out a few carloads more.

Yours very truly,
A. B. C.

HYERWOOD HALL,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

SHADOW LAWN,
WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

DEAR SIR:—

The several carloads of Rhododendrons planted here are fine healthy plants, and a very few, if any, of them will be lost by transplanting.

Sincerely yours,
R. R. H.

QUAKER HILL,

DEAR SIR:—

The Dwarf Rhododendrons are in bloom, and I am much pleased with the selection of colors.

Very truly,
C. A. T.

THOMPSON, CONN.,

DEAR SIR:—

The car of Rhododendrons arrived in perfect condition on May 17th. We are pleased with them, and may require another carload next year.

Yours truly,
R. B.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of the 18th at hand. The Rhododendrons arrived all right, are fine specimens, and should they live and thrive, think will want another carload or two next season.

Yours respectfully,
C. M.

NEW YORK

Shrubs.

DEAR SIR:—

The Standard Forsythia and Wistaria you sent me last year were most satisfactory, and are blooming splendidly now.

Yours very truly,
Mrs. V. M.

AIKEN, S. C.,

DEAR SIR:—

The Azaleas arrived in good shape and time. They are fine plants and I thank you for them.

Yours truly,
A. L. F.

PRINCETON, N. J.,

DEAR SIR:—

The last of the nursery stock came to hand on the evening of the 4th and were planted in their prepared beds yesterday. They came in very good condition, particularly the Azaleas. I consider they were given every chance by careful packing.

Yours very truly,
W. V. G.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

ISLIP, L. I.

DEAR SIR:—

The Azalea Mollis made a grand show and attracted much attention and many inquiries. The Rhododendrons bloomed well and are making good growth.

Yours truly,
J. I. P.

Hedge Plants.

DEAR SIR:—

Received 1 case containing 1,200 Osage Orange on Saturday, 22d. They are in very good condition, and very good plants.

Very truly yours,
H. E. S.

GRACEMERE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Vines.

DEAR SIR:—

The vines all arrived in splendid condition, have been planted and are doing finely.

Very truly yours,
E. H. P.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.,

Roses.

DEAR SIR:—

I have received the Rosa Rugosa in good shape. They are fine plants.

Yours very truly,
R. B.

DEAR SIR:—

Your Roses, 1000 Gruss an Teplitz, arrived in perfect condition and are doing well.

Yours truly,
J. M.

MT. KISCO.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.,

Fruit Trees.

DEAR MR. KELSEY:—

I am very glad to learn that you are about to ship the small fruits to replace those that died last season. This is certainly a very honorable and generous action in you.

Whenever we may be in need of trees or shrubs I shall certainly be inclined to order from yourself in preference to others, as our dealings with you thus far have been very satisfactory.

With sincere regards,
J. H. R., Treas.

NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR:—

The Apple Trees arrived in excellent condition and are very satisfactory. My gardener says he has never handled a finer lot in his experience.

Yours sincerely,
M. P. N.

Foreword.

This Catalogue contains a very complete selection of the most desirable Trees, Shrubs and hardy Plants in all departments. As both the botanical and common names of the varieties are arranged in alphabetical order, and the sizes indicated, with a complete index on Pages 87 and 88, the catalogue may be found convenient for ready reference.

AS NOW CONDUCTED and with the present facilities of my business, I am enabled to furnish the very best nursery stock obtainable, in far greater variety than is possible in "picking out" the material in any one nursery or from several nurseries. It is now no longer necessary or advantageous to "look around" in procuring satisfactory nursery stock any more than it is to inspect seed farms in obtaining reliable seeds. With my system of direct importations from carefully selected stock in Europe, and contracts for growing and special selection with many of the best growers in this country, almost all varieties of Trees and hardy Plants of reliable quality, quantity, and condition are furnished at lowest current prices. Every facility is offered of a well established and well organized business, with abundant responsibility.

SAMPLES provide an effective and inexpensive way of judging of the quality and value of stock, and where furnished with guarantee that the stock shall be of equal quality, are more reliable than the much more costly methods of looking over the same material in nursery rows. Samples are submitted or inspection invited where there is any question as to the quality of stock desired.

SPECIALTIES: SPECIMENS OF ALL KINDS, and BOXWOOD EDGING for the most effective planting of *Formal Gardens*; IRONCLAD HARDY RHODODENDRONS, R. MAXIMUM and KALMIA LATIFOLIA, grand plants, in carload lots; BEAUTIFUL HARDY AZALEAS; RED LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLES; SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST SHRUBS AND HARDY ROSES. LARGE SIZE STREET and AVENUE TREES, 2 to 6" caliper, several times transplanted for immediate effect; and TRAINED FRUIT TREES and FOREIGN GRAPE VINES for Walls, Trellises, and Fruit Houses.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is given to furnishing large lists and large quantities at lowest wholesale prices.

THE QUALITY of all stock is a matter of first consideration. Much care is exercised in having all material properly grown and transplanted, and the digging and packing done under the most approved methods to insure the arrival of the stock in perfect condition.

PRICES are of F. O. B. New York, and stock is forwarded under the low Trunk Line classification rates; or if by express at 20% discount from schedule express rates. On stock furnished at special net prices and in carload lots, freight charges follow from point of shipment.

PACKING. There is no charge for labor and cost of packing excepting the customary charge of the actual cost of boxes or bales necessary in protecting the stock in the best possible condition.

SHIPMENTS are made when the stock is in best condition for removal, usually during March and April in spring; October and November in autumn. Most Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous plants, succeed well in either season. Evergreens as a rule are better moved in spring.

THE SUCCESS in transplanting depends on the treatment given hardy Trees and Plants when received, as much as upon the quality of the stock. Over this treatment the Establishment furnishing the material has no control. For this reason arbitrary claims for deductions on account of losses from defective treatment cannot be allowed. All stock is carefully graded and put up in good condition for successful transplanting, and if properly cared for on arrival little or no loss should result. Should unaccountable losses occur, an equitable arrangement as to replacing, or other adjustment, fair to both parties, will, if advised promptly, always be made.

LANDSCAPE PLANS. In the proper treatment of all ornamental grounds carefully considered landscape plans are as important as are architects' plans in building construction; and grievous mistakes—costly to remedy in future—are thus frequently avoided. The best results usually obtain where competent men are employed for this work. Being conversant with the best examples of landscape treatment in this country and in Europe, I am always glad to advise regarding competent specialists for this work and these improvements, without charge, and when desired arrange for efficient landscape work with the furnishing of requisite planting material at reasonable cost.

GARDENERS' POSITIONS. I have always on my books a list of competent superintendents, head-gardeners, and assistant gardeners, such as can be recommended as reliable and trustworthy for filling these positions satisfactorily. There is no charge for registering or for this service. The pleasure or satisfaction from a country estate depends largely upon loyal, competent service in the gardening department.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

Deciduous Trees.

THE DECIDUOUS TREES described below comprise all the best hardy varieties, from which a judicious selection can be readily made for effective planting.

THE ARRANGEMENT of the botanical with the more common English names of the varieties will facilitate reference.

THE SIZE OR HEIGHT each variety attains is also indicated in Roman numerals.

I.	Denoting a size of	50 to 80	feet.
II.	" " " "	25 to 50	"
III.	" " " "	10 to 25	"
IV.	" " " "	5 to 10	"

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT selected Specimens and large, extra size Trees for Ornamental planting and street purposes, are furnished at very reasonable prices.

PRICES. The prices noted are for trees of the usual size as generally selected for permanent planting. All this stock, and smaller sizes for Nursery planting, are supplied by the 100 and 1,000 and in car loads lots at lowest current prices.

THE BEST FLOWERING TREES, Colored Foliage Trees, Trees for Street Planting, Extra Large Trees, and Small Size Trees for Nursery Planting, are alphabetically classified on pages 21 and 22.

ACER. Maple.

CAMPESTRE. ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE (III). Slow-growing, stocky; roundish habit, handsome foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

COLCHICUM RUBRUM or **LAETUM.** RED COLCHICUM MAPLE (II). From Japan. Tree of medium size and rounded form. The young growth of wood and foliage is of a bright crimson color; not entirely hardy in this latitude. 75 cts.

DASYCARPUM. WHITE OF SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE (I). Rapid growth, large size; foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath; desirable for street planting, and for groups where immediate effect is important. 50 cts. to \$5 each. Low rates per 100 and 1,000 of different sizes.

VAR. WIERII LACINATUM. WIER'S CUT LEAVED SILVER MAPLE (I). Stately and handsome tree, with delicately cut leaves and graceful half-drooping branches. One of the finest ornamental trees; vigorous, rapid growth; can be pruned in compact form. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maple (IV).

These beautiful small trees have been one of my specialties for many years. Though classed as trees, their dwarf habit makes them more effective when grouped, or massed in borders, and treated as hardy shrubs. For forming permanent beds of color and delicate foliage, they are unsurpassed. When grown in groups or borders, planted three to five feet apart, they give one of the most beautiful results in foliage effect possible in the use of hardy stock.

The principal varieties as described below have proven hardy and are easily grown. The crimson red foliage of the *Atropurpureum*, *Sanguineum* and *Ornatum* varieties is particularly striking and beautiful, and wonderfully effective either in specimens or groups.

To meet the demand for assortments of the

best varieties of these hardy Japanese Maples, case collections are furnished of fine plants; especially selected for group and border planting, and of the choicest hardy kinds, both for immediate and permanent effects.

Full Case Collection of Fifty Plants, comprising a full assortment of the choicest hardy varieties, extra, \$125; selected, \$100; first size, \$75; medium size, \$50.

Half Case Collections of Twenty-five Plants, extra, \$62.50; selected, \$50; first size, \$37.50; medium size, \$25; \$50 to \$100 per 100.

Single plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each; extra specimens, \$3 to \$10.

The following comprise the best varieties of the hardy Japanese Maples:

ACONITIFOLIUM. A picturesque and rare variety with deeply cut green foliage.

AMPELOPSILOBUM. A variety with larger foliage than others; ends of leaves reddish. Fine color in autumn.

ATROPURPUREUM. DARK RED-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Of compact growth; leaves of a beautiful dark purplish red or claret color, delicately and deeply cut. One of the most beautiful small trees or shrubs known. See page 7.

ATROPURPUREUM DISSECTUM or **ORNATUM.** RED CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPAN MAPLE. The foliage of this variety is a rich claret color, and as delicately cut as the finest fern. Dwarf and compact, of a distinct weeping habit. One of the most effective varieties.

ATROPURPUREUM NIGRUM. A very effective form of the *atropurpureum*, with larger, darker crimson or purple leaves.

ATROPURPUREUM VARIEGATUM. VARIEGATED PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Similar to above, foliage variegated with pink. Distinct.

AUREUM. GOLD BROAD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. A very beautiful variety of slow, compact growth; leaves broad, of a bright golden color, often suffused with a shade of green.

CRISTATUM. A rare variety, with dark green cut-leaved foliage.



ACER JAPONICUM ATROPURPUREUM.

(See page 6)

ACER JAPONICUM FILICIFOLIUM. FERN-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Dark vivid green, delicately cut foliage. One of the best of the light foliage kinds.

PALMATUM. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Rich green, changing to crimson in autumn.

POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM PIN-NATIFIDUM. Leaves long and narrow; rich purple and crimson red; very choice.

POLYMORPHUM DISSECTUM ROSEO PICTIS. CUT-LEAVED VARIEGATED JAPAN MAPLE. Very dwarf, with lace-like leaves, variegated with delicate shades of white, yellow, pink and green in new growth.

RETICULATUM. RETICULATED JAPAN MAPLE. Bright green, variegated with yellowish green lines. Effective in contrast.

ROSEO-MARGINATUM. ROSE-MARGINED JAPAN MAPLE. Bright leaf, bordered with a distinct variegated margin of rosy pink.

SANGUINEUM. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Leaves lobed, of a beautiful reddish crimson; of dwarf, compact growth. One of the best.

SCOLOPENDIFOLIUM RUBRUM. SCALLOPED PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Deeply cut, narrow leaves, of a rich claret color. Very graceful.

VERSICOLOR. VARIOUS-COLORED JAPAN MAPLE.

Foliage distinctly variegated with red, yellow and white. A unique and interesting variety.

Other varieties can be supplied.

ACER MACROPHYLLUM. LARGE-LEAVED MAPLE (II.) Native of Oregon; large and slightly indented leaves. 50 cts.

NEGUNDO. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or BOX ELDER (II.) Spreading habit and of rapid growth 50 cts. to \$2. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. ALBA VARIEGATA (III). One of the most effective of all hardy foliage trees; grown in standard, pyramid and dwarf form. Leaves variegated white and green. Standards; stout stems and well formed heads. \$15 to \$25 per dozen; pyramids and bush form \$7.50 to \$12.50 per dozen.

VAR. AUREA (III). A new and very distinct variety of similar habit and growth to the above with bright golden yellow foliage. Standards and bush form, as shrubs, same sizes and prices as ALBA VARIEGATA above.

PENNSYLVANICUM. STRIPED-BARKED MAPLE (II.) A native tree of moderate growth; roundish form; bark marked with reddish stripes, light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

PLATINOIDES. NORWAY MAPLE (I). Large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green foliage. Compact habit, vigorous grower, one of the best for

street or park purposes. 50 cts. to \$25 each. Special prices per 100 or 1,000.

ACER PLATINOIDES VAR. ATROPURPUREUM. BROAD-LEAVED PURPLE MAPLE (II). One of the most valuable of the newer foliage trees with reddish purple leaves. Its hardiness, easy growth, freedom from insects and disease and clearly distinct and permanent color make it especially desirable. In size and form of leaf and habit of growth very much like the Norway Maple. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

VAR. CUCULLATUM. CURLED-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE (II). A variety with the leaves curling inward. Distinct; \$1.25.

VAR. DISSECTUM. CUT-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE (III). Compact growth, with dense dark green, deeply cut foliage. One of the best cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.

VAR. GLOBOSA. GLOBE HEADED NORWAY MAPLE (III). A low growing rare variety of globe shape. \$1.25.

VAR. LACINIATUM. EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE (III). A variety of the Norway, with deeply cut, sharp-pointed leaves, resembling in form an eagle's claw; rare. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. LORBERGII. LORBERG'S NORWAY MAPLE (III). A fine species with deeply cut leaves somewhat like dissectum. \$1.25.

VAR. REITENBACHII. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE (II). A fine and striking variety, with dark purple foliage, which retains its color through the season. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. SCHWEDLERII. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE (II). A valuable variety, of slow growth, reddish purple leaves and leaf stalks. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. UNDULATUM. Variety of NORWAY MAPLE (II). Fine dark green foliage; spreading, rounded form; fine. \$1 to \$1.50.

PSEUDO-PLATANUS. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Rapid grower, with very large, dark green foliage. A fine street tree. 50 cts. to \$5.00.

VAR. BICOLOR. Variety of SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Greenish white foliage, changing to yellowish white; permanent variegation. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. FOLIIS ATROPURPUREIS (II). A tree of similar growth to the common PURPLE SYCAMORE MAPLE, but with richer, darker foliage. \$1.

VAR. PURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Tree of robust habit; leaves deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. 75 cts.

VAR. RUFINERVE (II). A Japanese variety resembling STRIATUM. \$1.25.

VAR. TRICOLOR. TRICOLOR-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Fine variety of European Sycamore; leaves variegated white, red and green. \$1.

VAR. WORLEI. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (II). Foliage bright yellow in spring, changing later in the season. Valuable for grouping with purple-leaved varieties. \$1.

RUBRUM. RED or SCARLET MAPLE (II). Indigenous to this climate. Leaves bright red in early spring, and changing in fall to bright scarlet. 50 cts. to \$3.

VAR. DRUMMONDII. Variety of SCARLET MAPLE

(III). Of dwarf habit, large red leaves; strong, compact growth. \$1.

VAR. FULGENSACER RUBRUM (III). Dwarf, with bright red blossoms. \$1.

VAR. GLOBOSUM (III). A medium-sized tree of slow growth. The foliage is large, dark green on the upper surface and whitish gray on the lower side. The flowers are scarlet, very brilliant. \$1.

SACCHARINUM. SUGAR of ROCK MAPLE (I). Very straight and graceful proportions, with foliage resembling that of the Norway Maple. Fine for ornament or shade. Very fine stock, including extra sizes, at low prices. 50 cts. to \$15.

VAR. MONUMENTALIS. MONUMENTAL SUGAR MAPLE (II). Pyramidal in form; beautiful tinted foliage. A handsome variety. \$1.50 and \$2.

SPICATUM. MOUNTAIN MAPLE (II). A small rugged variety, well adapted to small groups. Leaves small, flowers greenish white in upright thick clusters. 50 cts. to \$1.

TARTARICUM. TARTARIAN MAPLE (III). Shrubby growth, of medium size; small leaves. 35 cts. to \$1.

VAR. GINNALE. SIBERIAN MAPLE (IV). Of dwarf habit and very hardy. Smaller leaves than the above. 50 cts. to \$1.25.

AESCULUS. Horsechestnut.

GLABRA. OHIO BUCKEYE (II). Of very rapid growth, with large smooth leaves. Yellow flowers, appearing early in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.75.

HIPPOCASTANUM. COMMON WHITE FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (I). Large, handsome tree of regular outline, very hardy and free from disease. Covered in May with magnificent panicles of flowers. Extremely ornamental. 50 cts. to \$5. Very low prices per 100 and 1,000 for different sizes. See page 17.

VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (I). Has no superior as a single ornamental tree. \$1.

VAR. FOLIIS AUREO VARIEGATIS. GOLDEN VARIEGATED HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Bright, golden foliage. \$1 and \$1.50.

VAR. MEMMINGERII. MEMMINGER'S HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Handsome, compact growth; foliage dotted with white. Effective for the lawn. \$1.

VAR. RUBICUNDA. SCARLET RED-FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT (II). Medium size with large panicles of showy red flowers. A beautiful tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. RUBICUNDA BRIOTI. A variety of the AE. RUBICUNDA (II), with dark red flowers. \$2.

VAR. RUBICUNDA PENDULA. A weeping variety of the RED-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). New and choice. \$1 to \$2.

PAVIA. SMOOTH-FRUITED HORSE-CHESTNUT (II). Dark green foliage, yellowish white blossoms. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. ATROSANGUINEA (II). A dwarf variety. Leaves smooth. Showy dark red flowers. \$1.

VAR. MACROSTACHYA. See PAVIA MACROSTACHYA, under DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ÆSCULUS PAVIA RUBRA. THE SMALL BUCK-EYE (II). Indigenous to Virginia and North Carolina. Resembles the GLABRA, but is much smaller; has dark reddish brown flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. WHITLEYII (II). Has bright red flowers and large dark leaves. Very handsome. \$1.

TURBINATA. (I). A Japanese variety, of large size, with correspondingly large leaves. Very fine and rare. \$2.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

GLANDULOSUS. (I). Native of Japan. Long feathery foliage, rapid grower, free from disease and insects. 50 cts. to \$1.

ALNUS. Alder.

FIRMA. JAPAN ALDER (II). Fine foliage, rapid grower. Rare. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. GLUTINOSUS. EUROPEAN OR COMMON ALDER (II). Very rapid grower, and adapted to a moist location. 35 cts. to \$1.

VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED ALDER (II). A very ornamental variety, with dark green, deeply cut leaves. 50 cts.

VAR. LACINIATA IMPERIALIS. IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER (II). Very graceful, slender and stately; large deeply cut leaves. Vigorous, hardy, desirable for the lawn. \$1 to \$1.50.

INCANA LACINIATA. (II). A very handsome tree with regularly cut leaves. \$1.

TILIACEA. LINDEN-LEAVED ALDER (III). An ornamental variety of medium size; large, handsome, dark green foliage. 75 cts.

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus.

BOTRYAPIUM. SHADEBLOW OR JUNE BERRY (II). Masses of white flowers in early spring. Fine. 50 cts.; smaller sizes, very low prices per 1,000.

SPICATA. (II). Beautiful spikes of white flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

AMYGDALUS. Almond.

COMMUNIS FLORE ROSEA PLENA. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND (IV). Fine, rapid-growing, with magnificent double, rose-red blossoms in spring. 50 cts.

VAR. OVALIS OVAL-LEAVED ALMOND (IV). Makes a very pretty tree when grafted, 5 or 6 feet high. White flowers; bright scarlet berries in the fall. 75 cts.

DAVIDIANA. ALBA'S WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND (III). Pink flowers; fine. 50 and 75 cts.

VAR. PERSICA. See PERSICA.
For dwarf varieties see DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ANDROMEDA (OXYDENDRON.)

Sorrel Tree.

ARBOREA. SORREL TREE (III). A medium or small sized tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in mid-summer. The leaves turn a beautiful red in autumn; very fine. 50 and 75 cts.

Special prices per 100 and 1,000.

For other varieties of ANDROMEDAS see EVER-GREEN SHRUBS, ALSO DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

JAPONICA. (IV). A dwarf tree, in summer has large trusses of white flowers; prickly stem; in autumn has purplish red seed vessels. 35 and 50 cts. See page

MANDSCHURICA. (III). Leaves hairy, and prickly bipinnate. 50 cts to \$1.

PENTAPHYLIA. (III). A small to medium sized tree, having fine foliage. 35 to 75 cts.

SPINOSA. HERCULES CLUB (III). A small tree, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet, singularly shaped, thorny stems and long pinnate foliage. Handsome clusters or panicles of large white flowers in August. Very effective for massing or group planting. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

ASIMINA. Pawpaw.

TRILOBA. PAWPAW (III). Slow growing; silver gray bark; edible fruit, oval shape, three inches long. 50 cts.

BETULA. Birch.

ALBA. EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH (I). Silvery bark. Its slender branches after four or five years assume a graceful, drooping habit. 50 cts. to \$2. See page 10.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH (II). Light bark; distinct purple foliage. \$1.

VAR. FASTIGIATA. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH (II). Elegant habit; pyramidal, like Lombardy Poplar, with silvery white bark. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1 to \$2.



CATALPA BUNGEI.

(See page 11).



BETULA ALBA.

(See page 9).

BETULA ALBA VAR. PENDULA LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (I). A superb tree; its long, slender drooping branches silvery bark and delicately cut foliage rank it among the most beautiful trees. 75cts. to \$3.

VAR. PENDULA YOUNGII. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH (II). When grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet in height forms a pendulous head, with slender shoots drooping gracefully to the ground. \$1 to \$1.50.

BETULA VAR. PUBESCENS. DOWNY-LEAVED BIRCH (II). Resembles the European White Birch, but of more vigorous habit; small roundish leaves. 50 cts.

VAR. TRISTIS (II). One of the finest varieties of EUROPEAN BIRCH. Of pendulous habit. \$1.

LENTA. The familiar SWEET BIRCH (II). Dark brown bark. Similar to Wild Cherry. 35 cts. to \$1.

BETULA LUTEA. YELLOW BIRCH (II). Golden yellow bark; rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

NANA. DWARF BIRCH (IV). A bushy shrub, seldom attaining a height of more than 12 feet; branches numerous, small, sharply crenated leaves. 75 cts.

VAR. PENDULA. DWARF WEeping WHITE BIRCH (IV). Branches taking on a drooping habit as tree grows older, eventually touching the ground. \$1.50 to \$2.

NIGRA OR RUBRA. RIVER OR RED BIRCH (II). American species; moderate growth, fine foliage; reddish brown bark. 50 cts. to \$1.

PAPYRACEA. PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH (I). Native of America. Large tree, with brilliant white bark; large handsome leaves. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

POPULIFOLIA. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH (II). Rapid growth; leaves smooth and glossy. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

PUMILA. (IV). A bushy shrub-like tree having small leaves. Flourishes best in low ground. 50 cts.

BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry.

PAPYRIFERA. COMMON PAPER MULBERRY (II). A small round-headed tree, good for city as well as country planting. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

AMERICANA. AMERICAN HORNBREAM, WATER OR BLUE BEECH (II). Valuable for hedges. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

BETULUS. EUROPEAN HORNBREAM OR WATER BEECH (III). Grows slowly; thick foliage. Adapted for hedges; can be made an impenetrable wall. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

CARYA. Hickory.

For all varieties see Nut Trees.

CASTANEA. Chestnut.

For all varieties, see Nut Trees.

CATALPA.

BIGNONIODES (SYRINGAEFOLIA) (II) Common Catalpa from the South. Large, showy foliage; fragrant white and purple flowers in mid-summer. 50 and 75 cts.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA (II). A new hardy Catalpa of moderately rapid growth. Many of the new leaves are clear red or crimson and remain a rich red color for weeks. A desirable novelty. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. GOLDEN CATALPA. (II). Medium-sized tree; rapid grower; leaves a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, changing to green later in the season. 75 cts to \$1.

VAR. PURPUREA (II). Large purple flower, rapid grower; retains its color well. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. SPECIOSA. WESTERN CATALPA (I). Of very rapid growth; large leaves; very hardy. Valuable for street planting. 50 cts. to \$1.75. Low rates per 100 or 1,000.

CATALPA BUNGEI. CHINESE CATALPA. (IV). Dwarf; grown in bush form, makes a compact bush with large showy foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

BUNGEI. CHINESE CATALPA. (IV). Standards; grown in tree form; compact, round heads, large glossy foliage. Very valuable and most effective for formal planting. Perfectly hardy. \$1 to \$5. See page 9.

KÆMPFERI. JAPANESE CATALPA. (II). Large-flowering Japanese variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

HYBRIDA JAPONICA. TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID (III). Spreading habit; flowers white, dotted with purple; fragrant, a profuse bloomer. 50 cts.

CEDRELLA.

SINENSIS. (II). A beautiful hardy tree resembling the Ailanthus, large, pinnate, handsome foliage, long drooping panicles of inodorous small white flowers; last of June. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree, Hackberry.

AUSTRALIS. EUROPEAN NETTLE TREE. (II). Strong growth; flexible branches; gray bark, spotted with white; dark green leaves. 50 cts.

OCCIDENTALIS. AMERICAN NETTLE TREE. (II). Rare variety; numerous slender horizontally spreading branches and thick, rough bark; pointed leaves, bright shiny green. 50 and 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

SINENSIS. CHINESE NETTLE TREE (II). A beautiful tree with glossy foliage. \$1.

CERASUS. Flowering Cherry.

AVIUM FLORE ALBA PLENA. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (II). A fine sort, of rapid growth, flowering into a mass of white bloom. 50 cts.; extra, 75 cts. and \$1.

CAPRONIANA RANUNCULIFLORA. RANUNCULUS-LIKE FLOWERING CHERRY (III). Upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, like those of Ranunculus. 60 cts. to \$1.

JAPONICA PENDULA. JAPAN WEeping CHERRY. (III). Strong growth; feathery, graceful, single white flowers, red fruit. One of the finest of the small-headed weeping cherries. Rare. \$1 to \$1.75.

VAR. ROSEA. JAPAN WEeping ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). A rare Japanese variety, graceful habit, having double rose-colored flowers. One of the finest small ornamental trees known. \$1 to \$5. See page 12.

PADUS. EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY (II). A small symmetrical tree that bears white flowers in drooping clusters in great abundance. 35 and 50 cts.

VAR. VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY (II). Small, with drooping branches. Leaves variegated. 50 cts.

PENNSYLVANNIA. WILD RED CHERRY (II). Noted for its red bark. White flowers and red fruit. 75 cts.

PUMILA PENDULA. DWARF WEeping CHERRY (III). Grafted standard high, this makes a very curious and beautiful little round-headed drooping tree, with small fruit. \$1.



CERASUS JAPONICA PENDULA ROSEA.

(See page 11)

CERASUS SEMPERFLORENS PENDULA.

EVER-FLOWERING WEeping CHERRY (III). Small tree, flowering and fruiting all summer. \$1.

SEROTINA. WILD BLACK CHERRY (II). The common "Wild Cherry." White flowers and black fruit. 75 cts.

SIEBOLDII ALBA PLENA. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). Semi-double white flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. RUBRA PLENA. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING CHERRY (III). Semi-double white flower, tinged with red. 75 cts. to \$1.25.

SINENSIS FLORE PLENA. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY (II). Large double white flowers. Fine. 50 to 75 cts.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

JAPONICUM. (II). From Japan. Vigorous grower, compact pyramidal habit, heart-shaped, purplish leaves when young, like those of Judas tree. \$1 to \$2.

CERCIS. Judas Tree, Red Bud.

CANADENSIS. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD (II). Covered with delicate rose-colored flowers which come before the leaves, which are heart-shaped and dark green. 25 to 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

JAPONICA. JAPAN JUDAS TREE (IV). Small size, rounded form, deep shining green, heart-shaped leaves; flowers of a rich reddish purple

covering the branches in a solid mass. One of the finest dwarf trees. 35 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree.

VIRGINICA. WHITE FRINGE TREE. (IV). Large, thick, glossy leaves, racemes of white flowers like cut paper. Grown also as a shrub. Fine plants. 50 cts. to \$1.

CLADRASTUS. Yellow Wood.

TINCTORIA. (VIRGILIA LUTEA.) YELLOW WOOD (II). Moderate growth, light green foliage, turning yellow in autumn; white pea-shaped flowers, sweet-scented, covering the tree in long drooping racemes in June. \$1.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

KOUSA. (BENTHAMIA JAPONICA.) JAPANESE DOGWOOD (III). A fine Japanese variety, somewhat scarce. \$2.50 and upward.

FLORIDA. THE COMMON WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (II). One of the best small-sized trees for general planting. 35 cts. to \$1.50. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. FLORE RUBRA. NEW RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (II). Very handsome in flower and foliage. Like the common Dogwood, the leaves turn a magnificent crimson in autumn. Flowers of a bright rosy red color, shading to a lighter hue toward edge of petals. A choice small ornamental tree. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

CORNUS FLORIDA VAR. PENDULA. **WEeping** Dogwood. (IV). Weeping habit. Fine. 75 cts. to \$2.

For other **CORNUS** see **DECIDUOUS SHRUBS**.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn.

COCCINEA. **SCARLET-FRUITED THORN.** (II). A native species. Large, single white flowers. Fruit brilliant. 50 cts. to \$1.

CORDATA. **WASHINGTON THORN.** (III). Blossoms early in June. The small fruit grows in numerous clusters. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

CRUS-GALLI. **COCKSPUR THORN.** (III). Valuable native variety. Long sharp thorns and showy red fruit. 50 to 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

VAR. LUCIDA ODORATA. **GLOSSY-LEAVED THORN.** (III). Vigorous growth; branches numerous; leaves bright glossy green; white, fragrant flowers in June. 75 cts.

MESPILUS. **MEDLAR-LEAVED THORN.** (IV). Leaves like those of the medlar. \$1.

NIGRA. **BLACK-FRUITED THORN.** (III). Upright growth, with medium-sized lobed leaves; fruit black. 75 cts.

ORIENTALIS. (III). Entirely distinct variety. Fruit is orange-colored; fine. \$1.

OXYCANTHA. **COMMON HAWTHORN.** (III). The English Quick or hedge plant. 25 to 75 cts. Plants for hedges per 100 or 1,000 at very low rates.

VAR. COCCINEA FLORE PLENO. **DOUBLE-SCARLET THORN.** (III). Fine habit, with luxuriant foliage; large; very double flowers, of a deep crimson color. \$1.

VAR. COCCINEA FLORE PLENO PAULII. **PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN** (III). Bright carmine red flowers. 75 cts. and \$1.

VAR. FLORE PLENO. **DOUBLE WHITE THORN.** (III). Has small, double white flowers. 75 cts. and \$1.

VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. **PYRAMIDAL THORN** (III). A good grower, pyramidal habit; fine foliage, single white flowers. \$1.

VAR. PUNICEA. **SINGLE SCARLET THORN** (III). Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet, very fragrant; one of the best. \$1.

VAR. PUNICEA FLORE PLENA. **DOUBLE RED OR SUPERB THORN** (IV). Handsome double red flowers. \$1.

TANACETIFOLIA. **TANSY-LEAVED THORN** (III). Fine large tree with dark leaves and yellow fruit. \$1.

TOMENTOSA. (III). Similar to the *tanacetifolia* with large leaves and red fruit. \$1.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain.

LABURNUM. **COMMON LABURNUM OR GOLDEN CHAIN** (III). Smooth, shining leaves and beautiful racemes of yellow flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. ALPINUS. **ALPINE OR SCOTCH LABURNUM** (III). Late-flowering kind. 50 cts.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIUM. **OAK-LEAVED LABURNUM** (III). Foliage like the English Oak. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. PARKSII. (III). **PARK'S LABURNUM.** Large shining leaves. Yellow blossoms. \$1.

LABURNUM VAR. PARKSII AUREA. **PARK'S GOLDEN-LEAVED LABURNUM** (III). Leaves of a permanent, distinct, bright yellow; flowers in long golden racemes of a different shade, similar to those of the common variety. \$1 to \$2.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

VIRGINIANA. **PERSIMMON** (II). Flowers small yellowish white. Well known in the South for its fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

DIMORPHANTUS.

MANDSHURICUS. (III). Similar to *Aralia spinosa*, but of larger growth. Bears great panicles of white flowers in mid-summer. 50 cts. to \$2.

FAGUS. Beech.

FERRUGINEA. **AMERICAN BEECH** (I). Compact form; smooth bark; glossy, attractive foliage. One of the finest American trees. 50 cts. and \$1.50. Low prices in quantity.

SYLVATICA. **EUROPEAN BEECH** (I). Compact and fine; makes a good hedge. 35, 50 cts. and \$1.25. Very low prices in quantity.

VAR. AUREA (ZLATIA). **GOLDEN-LEAVED BEECH** (II). A fine novelty. Large golden leaves; very ornamental. \$3.

VAR. HETEROPHYLLA. **FERN-LEAVED BEECH** (III). One of the finest Beeches; compact and elegant habit, with beautifully cut foliage. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. INCISA. **CUT-LEAVED BEECH** (II). Fine erect free-growing tree, with deeply cut foliage. Of rare beauty and excellence. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. MACROPHYLLA. **BROAD-LEAVED BEECH** (II). Of vigorous growth, with very large foliage; fine. \$2.

VAR. PENDULA. **WEeping BEECH** (I). Introduced from Belgium many years ago, and is one of the most remarkable and picturesque trees in cultivation. Large leaves, a dark, rich green color; the branches decidedly pendulous and of a tortuous and spreading habit. 75 cts to \$2.50.

VAR. PURPUREA. **PURPLE-LEAVED OR COPPER BEECH** (II). Discovered in a German forest. Foliage purple, turning to crimson later, finally to a purplish green. 75 cts. to \$3.50. Different sizes at low rates per 100. See page 14.

VAR. PURPUREA PENDULA. **PURPLE WEeping BEECH** (II). Foliage similar to preceding variety, but with a distinct pendulous habit, like the old Weeping Beech, much admired for its unique form and habit. Very rare. \$2 to \$5.

VAR. PURPUREA RIVERSII. **RIVERS' SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE BEECH** (II). Most distinct purple and crimson red foliage. \$1 to \$5.

VAR. PURPUREA ROSEA MARGINATA. **ROSE-MARGINED PURPLE BEECH** (III). Fine distinct novelty; variety of the Purple-Leaved Beech; beautiful rose-margined leaves. \$3.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA. **OAK-LEAVED BEECH** (II). Dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. \$2.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

AMERICANA. **AMERICAN WHITE ASH** (II). Medium height, broad, round head; clean trunk. Very desirable. 50 cts. and \$1.75. Low rates for all sizes per 100.

**FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA.**

(See page 13.)

FRAIXINUS AMERICANA VAR. ARGENTEA MARGINATA. SILVER-MARGINED ASH (II). Medium size; dark green leaves with silver margin and variegated foliage. \$1.

VAR. AUCUBÆFOLIA. AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH (II). Beautiful gold-blotched leaves like Japan Aucuba. A valuable tree for grouping with purple-leaved varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. BOSCI. Bosc's ASH (II). A native variety. Dark green leaves and hairy stems. Rare. \$1.

VAR. JUGLANDIFOLIA. WALNUT-LEAVED ASH (II). Medium size; rounded form with leaves of a bluish tint. Flowers in May. 75 cts.

VAR. SAMBUCIFOLIA. AMERICAN BLACK SMALL ASH (II). Medium-sized tree; fine foliage. 75 cts.

EXCELSIOR. EUROPEAN ASH (II). Tree of rapid growth, spreading head, gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. AUREA. GOLD-BARKED ASH (II). A conspicuous tree, particularly on account of yellow bark in winter and its twisted branches. \$1.

VAR. FOLIIS AUREIS. GOLDEN-LEAVED ASH (II). Leaves bright golden yellow. \$1.

VAR. GLOBOSA. DWARF GLOBE-HEADED ASH (III). Small foliage and of delicate growth. \$1.

VAR. JASPIDEA. STRIPED BARK ASH (II). Medium sized tree with green and yellow striped bark. 75 cts.

VAR. MONOPHYLLA. SINGLE-LEAVED ASH (II). A fine tree with single broad leaves. \$1.

VAR. MONOPHYLLA LACINIATA. SINGLE CUT-LEAVED ASH (II). Fine variety; single leaves with finely cut margins. Very valuable. \$1.

VAR. PENDULA. COMMON WEeping ASH (II). Fine lawn tree. Grows fast and occupies good space. \$1 to \$1.75.

VAR. PENDULA AUREA. GOLDEN WEeping ASH (II). Similar to above, but with golden bark. \$2.

VAR. SALICIFOLIA. WILLOW-LEAVED ASH (II). A beautiful variety, of rapid growth and fine habit, with narrow leaves. 75 cts. to \$1.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH (II). Reaches a height of twenty to thirty feet. Greenish white flowers in large clusters early in June. \$1.

PUBESCENS. RED ASH (III). Similar to the White Ash, but smaller. \$1.

QUADRANGULATA. BLUE ASH (II). A native variety, known by its four-angled stems. 50 cts. to \$1.

VIRIDIS. GREEN ASH (II). A variety from the Western states. 50 cts to \$1.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

SINENSIS. CHINESE HONEY LOCUST (II). Hardy, medium size tree. 75 cts.

TRIACANTHOS. HONEY LOCUST (II). A fine, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage. Valuable for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 1,000.

VAR. BUJOTI PENDULA. BUJOT'S WEeping HONEY LOCUST (III). A handsome tree with graceful drooping branches. \$1 to \$2.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

SINENSIS PENDULA. CHINESE WEeping CY- PRESS (III). Deciduous weeping conifer of medium size and erect, conical habit; slender branches, green tufted foliage. \$1.50.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree

CANADENSIS. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (II). Fine for ornamental planting. Bluish green leaves and rough bark. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

HOVENIA.

DULCIS. (II). A large leaved Japanese tree, bearing white flowers in early June. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

For all varieties, see Nut Trees.

KOELREUTERIA.

PANICULATA (JAPONICA). VARNISH TREE (II). Bright yellow flowers in July; pinnate foliage. Distinct. 75 cts. and \$1.

LARIX. Larch.

EUROPEA. EUROPEAN LARCH (I). The common variety. 50 cts. to \$2. For small transplanting sizes per 1,000, see page 18.

VAR. PENDULA. WEeping EUROPEAN LARCH (III). A very unique and beautiful small tree, making an effective object in landscape. Foliage like common variety, large and rich of color. \$2.50.

KÆMPFERI. (II). From Japan. Foliage a light green, turning to a golden yellow in fall. \$1 to \$1.75.

LEPTOLEPIS. (III). A new and beautiful small size tree; long, thick, richly colored leaves and horizontal branches; in habit somewhat resembling Cedrus Labina. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

LAURUS NOBILIS. Sweet Bay Tree.

See Standard Shrubs and Decorative Plants.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. *Sassafras.*

SASSAFRAS. *SASSAFRAS* (III). Medium size; foliage beautiful and of curious form; bark and roots aromatic. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIQUIDAMBAR. *Sweet Gum.*

STYRACIFLUA. *AMERICAN SWEET GUM* (II). Star-shaped foliage; handsome in autumn on account of its brilliant coloring. 50 cts. and \$1.

LIRIODENDRON. *Tulip Tree.*

TULIPIFERA. *TULIP TREE* or *WHITEWOOD* (I). Magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers; difficult to transplant unless small. 40 cts. to \$1.25. Low rates for 100.

VAR. FASTIGIATA. *PYRAMIDAL TULIP TREE* (II). A distinct variety of pyramidal form. \$1.50 and \$2.

VAR. PANACHE. *VARIEGATED-LEAVED TULIP TREE* (II). Margins of the glossy leaves variegated with a very light green. Very pretty. \$1 to \$2.

MACLURA. *Osage Orange.*

AURANTICA. *OSAGE ORANGE* (II). A medium sized tree, but grown principally as a hedge-plant. See *HEDGE PLANTS*.

MAGNOLIA.**American Varieties.**

ACUMINATA. *CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA* (I). Beautiful pyramidal growth, attaining a height of from 60 to 90 feet. Bluish green leaves, six to nine inches long; yellow flowers in June tinted with bluish purple. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

GLAUCA. *SWAMP LAUREL* or *SWEET BAY* (III). A small tree, indigenous to New Jersey; leaves shining above, whitish underneath. Fragrant flowers in May and June. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

GRANDIFLORA. *GREAT-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA* (II). A variety indigenous to the South and not hardy in the North. Oblong, leathery leaves of large size. Fragrant large white flowers, 8 or 9 inches in diameter. \$1 to \$2.

MACROPHYLLA. *GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA* (II). Superb variety of medium size; leaves long, pubescent, white underneath. Immense white flowers, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, in June. Rare; of tropical effect. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

TRIPETELA. *UMBRELLA TREE* (II). Medium sized tree; large foliage and white flowers; very hardy; blooms in June. 50 cts. to \$2.

Chinese Varieties.

ALEXANDRINA. (II). One of the largest and finest of the pink flowered varieties; vigorous grower; rare. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ATROPURPUREA. *DARK PURPLE JAPAN MAGNOLIA* (II). Fine dark purple flowers; blooms late in May. Very rare. \$1 to \$2.

CONSPICUA. *CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA* (III). Medium size; large white flowers, appearing before the leaves. \$1 to \$2.

MAGNOLIA KOBUS. *THURBER'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA* (II). Medium size; bushy growth; flowers bluish white and fragrant. \$1 to \$2.

LENNEI. *LENNE'S MAGNOLIA* (III). Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

NORBERTIANA. *NORBERT'S MAGNOLIA* (III). A hybrid between *Magnolia CONSPICUA* and *OBOVATA*. Of vigorous growth, with showy foliage; dark purple flowers. \$1 to \$2.

OBOVATA. *CUP-SHAPED MAGNOLIA* (IV). Cup-shaped flowers; red outside, pearl gray within. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. RUBRA. *CHINESE RED MAGNOLIA* (IV). Large deep purple flowers. Erect habit. \$2 to \$3.

PARVIFLORA or **WATSONII.** (IV). Dwarf habit; blossoms when young. Large deep green foliage; large flowers. Stamens rich crimson and orange; spicy, delicious fragrance; very rare. \$2 to \$3.

SOULANGEANA. *SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA* (III). Shrub-like in form with branches, but becoming a fair-sized tree; foliage large and glossy; flowers purple and white. \$1 to \$2.

SPECIOSA. *SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA* (III). Resembles *SOULANGEANA* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are lighter in color, smaller and bloom a week later. \$1 to \$2.

STELLATA or **HALLEANA.** *HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA* (IV). Early-flowering *Magnolia*. White semi-double flowers. Very fragrant. \$1.50 to \$3.

THOMPSONIANA. *THOMPSON'S MAGNOLIA* (II). A hybrid between *GLAUCA* and *TRIPETELA*. Medium size, spreading habit, large foliage; creamy white, fragrant flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

MESPILUS. *Medler.*

GERMANICA. *THE MEDLER* (III). Medium-sized tree; good fruit, large white flowers. \$1.

MORUS. *Mulberry.*

PENDULA. *RUSSIAN WEeping MULBERRY* (IV). A distinct variety, hardy, vigorous growth. Branches drooping directly to the ground. Of a perfect umbrella form, giving the tree a unique and striking appearance. \$1 to \$1.50.

For all other varieties see *FRUIT TREES*.

NEGUNDO FRAXINIFOLIUM.

See *Acer Negundo*, page 7.

NYSSA. *Sour Gum. Tupelo.*

MULTIFLORA. *PEPPERIDGE* or *SOUR GUM* (II). Medium size; leaves shiny green; changing to a fine crimson in autumn. Hard to transplant. 35 cts. to \$1.

OSTRYA. *Ironwood.*

VIRGINICA. *IRONWOOD* (III). Small size; somewhat similar to the *Hornbeam* in growth. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

IMPERIALIS. (III). Immense leaves. Tropical effect. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

PAVIA.

See *Aesculus*; also *Pavia*, under *Deciduous Shrubs*.

PERSICA. Flowering Peach.

VULGARIS FLORE ALBA PLENA. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING PEACH (III). Hardy and ornamental, flowering in May. 50 cts.

VULGARIS FLORE ROSEA PLENA. DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING PEACH (III). Double, pale, rose-colored flowers, resembling small roses. 50 cts. to \$1.

VULGARIS FLORE SANGUINEA PLENA. DOUBLE-RED FLOWERING PEACH (III). Semidouble, blooms in May, of a bright red or rose color. 50 cts. to \$1.

VULGARIS FOLIIS PURPUREIS. PURPLE or BLOOD-LEAVED PEACH (III). Deep-colored foliage in spring, fading with advance of season, but preserving its color in the young growth. Rapid grower, and should be cut back every spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

PHELLODENDRON.

AMURENSE. CHINESE CORK TREE (III). Corky bark and elegant pinnate leaves, three or four feet long. \$1.

PLANERA.

ACUMINATA. KIAKI ELM (II). Native of Japan; resembling the Elm. Large, glossy, bright green leaves; deeply indented with crimson stems; very ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.75.

CUSPIDATA. (II). Medium sized; very ornamental, fine for lawns. \$1 to \$2.

PLATANUS. Plane, Sycamore.

OCCIDENTALIS. AMERICAN PLANE, SYCAMORE or BUTTWOOD (I). Of rapid growth and large size; heart-shaped, with sharp-pointed lobes. A well-known tree. 50 cts. to \$2.

ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL PLANE TREE (I). One of the finest for streets or lawn and valuable for general planting. Straight trunk, handsome clear foliage and symmetrical heads. 75 cts. to \$5. Low rates per 100.

VARIEGATA AUREA. VARIEGATED GOLDEN PLANE (III). A new form of the above, with large, thick leaves, of a rich yellow or variegated dark green and yellow. \$2 to \$3.

POPULUS. Poplar.

ALBA. WHITE or SILVER POPLAR, OR SILVER ABLE (II). Of rapid growth and spreading habit. Large-lobed leaves, glossy green above and snow white underneath. Prefers moist soil, but flourishes anywhere. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR BOLLEANA. (II). Of recent introduction; its compact, upright growth resembles that of the Lombardy and its foliage that of the White Poplar. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS VAR. CANESCENS. GRAY or COMMON WHITE POPLAR (III). Branches upright and compact; leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy underneath. Fine for marshy soils. 50 cts.

BALSAMIFERA. BALSAM, POPLAR OR TACAMAHAC (II). A native species, with glossy foliage and of rapid and luxuriant growth. 50 cts. to \$1.

CANADENSIS. COTTONWOOD OR CANADIAN POPLAR (I). Grows to a height of eighty feet, with broad, glabrous, shining leaves. 50 cts.

VAR. VAN GEERTII. VAN GEERT'S NEW GOLDEN POPLAR (II). Fine, distinct yellow foliage, retaining color throughout the season. 50 cts. to \$1.

MONILIFERA. CAROLINA POPLAR (II). A rapid-growing and valuable street tree. 50 cts. to \$2.50. Very low prices in quantity.

FASTIGIATA or **DILATATA.** LOMBARDY POPLAR (I). The well-known pyramidal Italian variety; upright and of wonderfully rapid growth. Fine for landscapes. 50 cts. to \$2. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

GRANDIDENTATA PENDULA. WEeping TOOTH-LEAVED POPLAR (III). Long, slender, gracefully drooping branches, large, deeply serrated foliage. A fine weeper and handsome tree. \$1.

PARASOL DE ST. JULIEN. (III). A French variety, drooping in habit. \$1.

ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED POPLAR (III). Of spreading habit. Large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy beneath. \$1.

TRICHOCARPA. (II). One of the newer Poplars of vigorous growth. Foliage long and oval. Very fine. \$1.

PRUNUS. Plum.

FOLIIS VARIEGATIS. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM (II). Distinct markings; center of leaves dark green, pale green margins. \$1.

JULIANA PENDULA. (III). A variety of St. JULIAN PLUM, having pendulous branches. Unique. \$1.50.

MYROBOLANA FLORE ROSEA PLENA. (III). Large double flowers early in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.

SIMONII. (III). From China. Flowers small, white, appearing in early spring; fruit flattened, in size and form like a nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.

SPINOSA FLORE PLENA. DOUBLE-FLOWERING SLOE (II). Beautiful small tree from Japan. Double, daisy-like white flowers and dark purple fruit. 50 cts.

PTELEA.

See *Ptelea*, under *Deciduous Shrubs*.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab and Mountain Ash.**Flowering Crab.**

ANGUSTIFOLIA. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Medium-sized tree bearing beautiful double pink flowers, large and fragrant. A very fine variety. \$1.

**ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.**

(See page 8.)

PYRUS MALUS CORONARIA ODORATA.

FRAGRANT FLOWERING CRAB (III). Fine single bluish flowers, fragrance resembling that of sweet violets. 50 cts.

FLEXILLIS. (III). In habit like a shrub, having scarlet fruit in clusters in September. 50 cts. to \$1.

FLORIBUNDA. (III). Flowers single, carmine in bud; white when open. 50 cts.

VAR. ATROSANGUINEA. (III). Blossoms in May. Crimson flowers in great abundance. \$1.

HALLEANA OR PARKMANII. (III). A fine flowering crab from Japan. Solid masses of beautiful semi-double carmine flowers in May; foliage firm and glossy, turning to rich crimson and orange tints in autumn. Very distinct and valuable. 75 cts to \$1.

PENDULA. CHINESE WEeping CRAB (III). A new, beautiful and unique small tree for

lawn or border planting. The pendulous branches are loaded with crimson or rose-colored flowers. \$1 to \$2.

PYRUS MALUS SCHEIDECKERI. (III). A variety recently introduced from Germany. Beautiful double flowers, bright pink in color. \$1.50.

SPECTABILIS FLORE ALBA PLENA. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Clusters of fragrant flowers in May. 50 to 75 cts.

VAR. FLORE ROSEA PLENA. CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING CRAB (III). Fragrant rose-colored flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. 50 to 75 cts.

TORINGO. (III). A small ornamental tree bearing clusters of yellow fruit. Very effective in the fall owing to its colored berries. 50 and 75 cts.

Sorbus. Mountain Ash.

PYRUS SORBUS AMERICANA. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Large berries of a high color. 50 cts. to \$1.

AUCUPARIA. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (II). Hardy tree of regular habit and with bright scarlet berries from July until winter. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Of vigorous growth, with tortuous, pendant branches, giving it a picturesque effect. \$1.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA or **PINNATIFIDA.** OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (II). Fine pyramidal habit, with lacinated foliage and scarlet berries. 50 cts to \$1.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA HYBRIDA NANA. DWARF HYBRID FLOWERING MOUNTAIN ASH (III). A dwarf mountain ash with oak-like foliage. \$1.

AUREA HYBRIDA. GOLDEN HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH (III). Large, white and downy leaves; yellowish brown fruit. \$1 to \$2.

SAMBUCIFOLIA. ELDER-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH (II). A native variety. Fine elder-like foliage. 50 cts.

QUERCUS. Oak.

ALBA. AMERICAN WHITE OAK (I). Very large native tree, with spreading branches and pale green foliage, changing to brilliant colors in autumn. 50 cts. to \$5.

AQUATICA. WATER OAK (III). Small tree from the middle Southern States. Not quite hardy north of Philadelphia. Close-headed. \$1.

BANISTERI. SCRUB OAK (IV). Small shrub-like tree. Grows well in very poor soil. 35 cts. to \$1.

BICOLOR. (II). A native variety with handsome large-toothed leaves, which change to a bright scarlet in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

CASTANEA. CHESTNUT OAK (II). Foliage very similar to the chestnut and often mistaken for it. Quite large. \$1 to \$2.

CERRIS. TURKEY OAK (II). Of rapid and regular growth and attaining to large size. Deeply lobed foliage. Desirable. \$1 to \$5.

VAR. CONFORTE or **PANONICA.** HUNGARIAN OAK (II). Large, leathery and deeply indented leaves. Fine and rare tree. Majestic in appearance. \$1.50.

COCCINEA. SCARLET OAK (II). Strong grower and well proportioned; leaves changing in autumn to brilliant scarlet. \$1 to \$5.

VAR. TINCTORIA. BLACK OAK (II). Autumnal coloring very fine. \$1 to \$2.50.

DAIMIO. JAPAN OAK (III). A rare and very valuable tree; foliage broad, leathery, of a dark glossy green color. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

FASTIGIATA VIRIDIS. PYRAMIDAL EVERGREEN OAK (II). Of fine growth, and one of the most beautiful of the evergreen oaks. \$1 to \$2.

HALLEANA. (II). From Japan. Similar to the Quercus Daimio, but larger. \$2 to \$3.

IMBRICARIA. LAUREL OR SHINGLE OAK (II). Medium-sized tree, with oblong laurel-like leaves, glossy above, downy underneath; deep carmine in autumn. \$1 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS MACROCARPA. MOSSY CUP OR BURR OAK (I). Noble native tree, of spreading form and with the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. 75 cts. to \$5.

OBTUSILOBIA. POST OAK (II). Medium-sized tree, round-headed and spreading. Fruit small. \$1.50.

PALUSTRIS. PIN OAK (II). A beautiful tree for lawn or avenue. Tall, symmetrical habit, rapid growth, slightly drooping branches; rich glossy green foliage. \$1 to \$15.

PHELLOS. WILLOW OAK (II). Medium size; compact, upright growth, forming a fine pyramid. Leaves long and narrow, resembling those of a willow. Distinct and effective. \$1 to \$2.

PRINOIDES. DWARF CHESTNUT OAK (III). Similar to the Prinus, but very small. Excellent to form thick covers or for massing. 50 cts. to \$1.

PRINOS. ROCK-CHESTNUT OAK (II). One of the finest varieties. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED CHESTNUT OAK (II). Fine foliage; very rare. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ROBUR. ENGLISH OAK (II). The Royal Oak of England. 75 cts. to \$5. Low prices in quantity.

ROBUR PEDUNCULATA ARGENTEA PICTUS. SILVER-LEAVED OAK (II). Fine foliage with silver margins. Very handsome. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. ASPENIFOLIA. FERN-LEAVED OAK (III). Foliage deeply lobed. Very handsome. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED OAK (III). Magnificent variety. Dark leaves, which retain their color through the season. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

VAR. CONCORDIA. GOLDEN OAK (II). Rare and conspicuously beautiful because of its bright yellow foliage. Very fine. \$1 to \$3.50.

VAR. DAUVESSEI PENDULA. DAUVESSE'S WEEPING OAK (II). A vigorous variety, with rich foliage and weeping habit. \$2 to \$3.

VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED OAK. Handsome deeply cut foliage. One of the finest cut-leaved trees. \$1.50.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING OAK (III). Tree similar in form to the Weeping Willow; long, graceful branches. Distinct. \$2 to \$3.

RUBRA. RED OAK (I). American variety, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in fall. \$1 to \$5. Low rates per 100.

ROBINIA. Locust, Acacia.

BESSONIANA. LOCUST (III). A fine thornless variety, with heavy dark green, luxuriant foliage. \$1.

BESSONIANA STANDARD. (III). Grown as a standard, making a round-headed, beautiful tree, and valuable for planting on terraces, etc. Fine trees; stems 6 to 7 feet. \$2 and \$3.

HISPIDA. ROSE OR MOSS LOCUST (III). Spreading growth and rose-colored flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

PENDULA. WEEPING ACACIA (IV). Of distinct habit, resembling the Weeping Sophora, and foliage a delicate light green. One of the handsomest small trees for ornamental use. \$2.

PSEUDACACIA. BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST (II). A native rapidly growing tree, attaining



AVENUE OF *ULMUS AMERICANA*.

(See page 20.)

large size. Racemes of very fragrant yellowish white flowers in June. 50 cts. to \$1.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA VAR. INERMIS.

THORNLESS BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST (III). A thornless variety. A very distinct novelty. Hardy and valuable for formal planting. Fine trees grown as standards on straight stems 6 to 7 feet. \$2 to \$3.

VISCOSA. VISCID LOCUST (IV). Small native species, producing short racemes of beautiful creamy-white flowers; young shoots clammy. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

SALISBURIA. Maiden-Hair Tree, Ginkgo.

ADIANTIFOLIA. GINGKO OR MAIDEN-HAIR TREE (I). One of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. Medium-sized; growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage. Hardy, effective and valuable. 75 cts. to \$2.

SALIX. Willow.

ALBA. WHITE WILLOW (II). A variety from Europe. Very light green foliage. Medium-sized tree. 35 cts. to \$1.

VAR. REGALIS. ROYAL WILLOW (II). A handsome tree, with rich, silvery foliage. One of the best for ornament. 50 cts. to \$1.

BABYLONICA. WEEPING WILLOW (I). Our common, well-known variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALAMONII. A French variety of more upright growth than the above, but still weeping. 50 cts. to \$1.

CAPREA PENDULA. KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW (III). Perfect umbrella head and glossy foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

JAPONICA. (III). Very ornamental. Broad leaves, dark green in color. \$1.

LAURIFOLIA or PENTANDRA. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW (III). Fine large, shining

leaves; rapid growth. Valuable for seashore planting. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

SALIX PALMÆFOLIA. PALM-LEAVED WILLOW (II). Of vigorous growth; foliage large, deep green Young wood reddish purple. 50 cts.

PURPUREA PENDULA. AMERICAN WEEPING WILLOW (III). A hardy dwarf, slender species. One of the most ornamental of small weepers. 50 cts. to \$1.

ROSMARINIFOLIA. ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW (III). Feather-like branches with silvery foliage. Worked five to seven feet high makes a very striking, round-headed small tree. 50 cts. to \$1.25.

SIEBOLDII. SIEBOLD'S WEEPING WILLOW (II). Tree of vigorous growth, with long drooping branches. Very graceful. 50 cts.

VITELLINA AURANTIACA. GOLDEN WILLOW (II). A handsome tree, with bright yellow branches; particularly effective in winter. 35 cts. to \$1.

VITELLINA BRITZENSIS. (II). Small to medium-sized tree. Bright golden red bark, especially in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

WISCONSIN WEEPING. (II). Of drooping habit; valuable on account of its hardiness. 50 cts.

SOPHORA. Pagoda Tree.

JAPONICA. PAGODA TREE (III). A beautiful hardy tree, well-known in Japan. Compact habit; young wood, dark green; soft, delicate colored foliage in profusion in August. Flowers pea-shaped, creamy white, in large panicles, when few hardy trees or shrubs are in bloom. Rare. 50 cts to \$2.

SOPHORA JAPONICA PENDULA. JAPAN WEeping SOPHORA (III). Regular, graceful drooping habit. One of the finest weeping trees. Very rare and choice. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous or Bald Cypress.

DISTICHUM. DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CY-
PRESS (II). Light green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.50. Low rates per 100.

PENDULUM. (III). A distinct weeping variety; light green in spring.

TILIA. Linden, Lime Tree.

AMERICANA. AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASS-
WOOD (II). Of rapid growth, large heart-shaped leaves and fragrant bloom. 50 cts. to \$5. Low rates per 100 or 1,000.

DASYSTYLA. (II). A vigorous tree, with heart-shaped, dark green, glossy leaves, which remain on the tree late. Striking in winter on account of its bright yellow bark. \$1 to \$2.

EUROPÆA. EUROPEAN LINDEN (II). A well-formed pyramidal tree, with dense foliage and fragrant bloom. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. ALBA ARGENTEA. WHITE-LEAVED WEeping LINDEN (II). Of smaller growth than the American Linden. Leaves are white on the under surface, thus producing a fine effect when swayed by the wind. \$1.50.

VAR. ALBA PENDULA. WHITE-LEAVED WEeping LINDEN (II). A fine variety, with slender, drooping branches; leaves silvery underneath. One of the best ornamental trees. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. ALBA SPECTABILE. (II). A new and distinct variety of the white-leaved; of rapid growth, upright pyramidal form; foliage large, heart-shaped, of a shiny dark green on the upper side and light green underneath. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. LACINIATA. FERN-LLAVED LINDEN (II). A medium-sized and very ornamental, attractive tree. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. LACINIATA RUBRA. RED FERN-LEAVED LINDEN (II). Delicately cut leaves. Young shoots and leaf stalks of a fine rose color. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. PENDULA. WEeping LINDEN (III). Beautiful tree, with large foliage and drooping shoots. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. PLATIPHYLLA. BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN (II). Large, rough foliage. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. (II). A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal form, with reddish shoots. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. RUBRA. RED-TWIGGED LINDEN (III). Of medium size, with deep red branches. \$1.50.

VAR. TOMENTOSA. (II). Fine for street planting. Moderately rapid grower, large fine foliage, holding color and remaining on late in the season. \$1 to \$2.

MANDSHURICA. (II). Large cut leaves; green, margined with yellow. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ULMUS. Elm.

AMERICANA. AMERICAN WHITE OR WEeping
ELM. (II). One of America's noblest trees,

and very valuable for street or lawn planting. 50 cts. to \$15. Low prices per 100 and 1,000. See page 19.

CAMPESTRIS. ENGLISH ELM (II). A lofty, rapidly growing, attractive tree with small leaves. 50 cts. to \$10. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. BELGICA. BELGIAN ELM (II). Of rapid growth and fine spreading shape. \$1.

VAR. MICROPHYLLA PENDULA. WEeping
SMALL-LEAVED ELM (III). Slender, drooping branches, with small leaves. \$1.50.

VAR. MONUMENTALIS. MONUMENTAL ELM
(III). Small variety; of slow and dense growth. \$1.

VAR. MYRTIFOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE
MYRTLE-LEAVED ELM (II). Small; elegant foliage of beautiful color. \$1.

VAR. SUBEROSA. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED ELM
(II). Leaves rough on both sides. Young branches, and bark very corky. Of fine habit. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. URTICIFOLIA. NETTLE-LEAVED ELM (II). A handsome tree of rapid growth; long serrated and undulating leaves. Very unique. \$1.

VAR. WHEATLEYI. WHEATLEY'S ENGLISH ELM
(III). Of upright vigorous habit and dark green foliage, remaining on the tree late in autumn. Valuable for lawns. \$1.

DOVÆI. (II). Large, broad foliage, which holds late. One of the best. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

FULVA. RED OR SLIPPERY ELM (II). Medium size, with straggling open head. \$1.

VAR. PENDULA. WEeping ELM (II). Of luxuriant growth; drooping habit, retaining foliage late. \$1.

MONTANA. SCOTCH OR WYCH ELM (II). Rapid grower; spreading branches and large foliage. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. CAMPERDOWN PENDULA. CAMPER-
DOWN WEeping ELM (III). Beautiful canopy top and handsome, large foliage. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. HUNTINGDONI. HUNTINGDON ELM
(II). An erect, vigorous, rapidly growing tree with large foliage and smooth bark. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. PYRAMIDALIS DE DAMPIERRE. DAMPIERRE'S PYRAMIDAL ELM (III). One of the best of pyramidal trees. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. SUPERBA. BLANDFORD ELM (I). Noble tree, of large size; excellent for shade and and highly ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.

RACEMOSA. AMERICAN CORK ELM (II). A distinct variety with a very corky wood and bright green foliage. \$1.

VILGILIA LUTEA. Yellow Wood.

See Cladrastis. See page 12.

ZANTHOXYLUM. Toothache Tree.

AMERICANA. Known as TOOTHACHE TREE and
PRICKLY ASH (III). A small tree, branches armed with strong brown spikes; leaves smooth above and downy beneath. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

LARGE TREES.

THE LOSS OF TIME equivalent to several seasons' growth, may be avoided by the use of the large sized trees, or extra large specimens.

WELL ROOTED, vigorous trees of the leading varieties from 2 in. up to 5 in. in diameter of trunk are supplied by the dozen, hundred or in carload lots at reasonable prices.

FOR MOVING extra specimen trees from 5 in. to 15 in. in diameter the trees should be moved with ball, and the work undertaken during the winter, when the earth is frozen and more firmly attached to the fibrous roots.

FROM AN EXTENDED OBSERVATION and experience with these large trees, it remains an undetermined question whether the results are, on the average, such as to warrant the great expense involved in properly doing the work.

FOR THIS REASON, trees of the usual size, from 10 to 15 feet; or not above 4 to 6 inch diameter of stem are, for all lawn, street, or park planting, recommended.

DESCRIPTIONS, sizes, etc., are given on preceding pages. Prices and particulars on request.

ACER DASYCARPUM. Silver-Leaved Maple.

ACER PLATANOIDES. Norway Maple.

ACER SACCHARINUM. Sugar Maple.

ACER WEIRII LACINIATUM. Weir's Cut-Leaved Maple.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. White Horse-Chestnut.

BETULA LACINIATA. Cut-Leaved Birch.

BETULA POPULIFOLIA. White Birch.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Catalpa speciosa.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. American Ash.

NEGUNDO FRAXINIFOLIA. Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. Oriental Plane.

POPULUS MONILIFERA. Carolina Poplar.

POPULUS FASTIGIATA. Lombardy Poplar.

TILIA AMERICANA. American Linden.

TILIA EUROPÆA. European Linden.

ULMUS AMERICANA. American Elm.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. English Elm.

COLORED FOLIAGE TREES.

With Distinct Colored Foliage.

ACER JAPONICUM AUREUM. Bright yellow.

ACER ATROPURPUREUM. Claret red.

ACER ATROPURPUREUM DISSECTUM. Crimson.

ACER NEGUNDO ALBA VARIEGATA. Variegated.

ACER NEGUNDO AUREA. Bright golden.

ACER RETICULATUM. Green and yellow.

ACER ROSEO-MARGINATUM. Green and rosy pink.

ACER SANGUINEUM. Reddish crimson.

ACER SCOLOPENDIFOLIUM RUBRUM. Rich red.

ACER SCHWEDLERII. Bright purple.

ACER PLATANOIDES ATROPURPUREA. Maroon red.

ACER REITENBACHII. Bright purple.

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS PURPUREA. Green and red.

BETULA ATROPURPUREA. Light purple.

CATALPA ATROPURPUREA. Crimson.

CATALPA AUREA. Light yellow.

FAGUS PURPUREA. Purplish crimson.

FAGUS PURPUREA PENDULA. Deep crimson.

POPULUS AUREA VAN GEERTII. Light yellow.

QUERCUS ROBUR PED. CONCORDIA. Golden yellow.

QUERCUS ROBUR PED. ATROPURPUREA. Greenish red.

ULMUS MYRTIFOLIA PURPUREA. Greenish purple.

FLOWERING OR FRUITED TREES.

Having Effective Flowers or Conspicuous Fruit.

ACER SPICATUM. Delicate white flowers.

ÆSCULUS. All varieties, various colored flowers.

AMYGDALUS. All varieties, various colored flowers.

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA. White flowers.

ARALIA. Large white flowers.

AMELANCHIER. Beautiful white flowers.

CATALPA. All varieties, various colored flowers.

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. Fruit.

CERASUS. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

CERCIS. All varieties, various colored flowers.

CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA. White pea-shaped flowers.

CORNUS. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHA. White flowers.

CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHA PYRAMIDALIS. Single white flowers.

CRATÆGUS PUNICEA. Single scarlet flowers.

CYTISUS ALPINUS. Yellow flowers.

CYTISUS LABURNUM. Yellow flowers.

CYTISUS LABURNUM QUERCIFOLIUM. Yellow flowers.

CYTISUS PARKSII. Clusters of yellow flowers.

KÆLREUTERIA PANICULATA. Bright yellow flowers.

MAGNOLIA. All varieties. Various colored flowers.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. Blue flowers.

PYRUS. Fruit; all varieties, various colored flowers.

ROBINIA. All varieties, various colored flowers.

SMALL TREES FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

THERE IS great economy and advantage in procuring young trees for planting in nursery rows; and this plan is now being adopted in many of the leading parks, public institutions and private estates.

THIS SMALL STOCK with ordinary treatment about doubles in value every year, besides the advantage of having the material at hand as required during the planting season.

FROM 4,000 to 6,000 trees can be advantageously planted per acre with rows 4 to 6 feet apart.

THE STOCK NOTED BELOW is all nursery grown, once or twice transplanted, and can therefore be put out with very little, if any loss, and but little expense or labor in keeping trees in vigorous growth and condition.

THE BEST SIZES of deciduous trees for nursery planting are 2 to 3, 3 to 4 and 4 to 6 feet.

THE FOLLOWING are the varieties recommended and can be furnished at \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 per thousand, according to size and variety. These very low prices are intended to make inducements for liberal purchases.

Transplanting sizes of other trees furnished on equally favorable terms.

ACER. Maple in variety.	FAGUS. Beech.	PYRUS SORBUS. Mountain
ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut.	FRAXINUS. Ash.	Ash.
ALNUS. Alder.	LARIX. Larch.	QUERCUS. Oak in variety.
BETULA. Birch in variety.	PLATANUS. Plane or Sycamore.	SALIX. Willow in variety.
CARPINUS. Hornbeam.	POPULUS. Poplar in variety.	TILIA. Linden.
CATALPA. Catalpa in variety.		ULMUS. Elm.

Descriptions of all the varieties and sizes of the Deciduous Trees named above will be found under the respective headings of the different species in the preceding pages. Prices on application.

EVERGREEN TREES.

ALL EVERGREEN TREES to secure the best development must be frequently transplanted.

WHERE FUTURE PLANTING is desired it is most advantageous to obtain the smaller sizes for planting out in nursery rows. Trees for this purpose are supplied by the 1,000 or per 10,000, from 6 to 9 in. up to 2 to 3 ft. at very low prices.

PRICES for properly transplanted trees from \$50 to \$150 per 1,000, according to size and variety.

UNTRANSPLANTED seedlings \$25 and upwards per 1,000.

PARTICULARS and quotations on application.

The following varieties are recommended for nursery planting:

ABIES ALBA. White Spruce.	PINUS AUSTRIACA. Austrian Pine.
ABIES CANADENSIS. Hemlock Spruce.	PINUS MONTICOLA. Mountain Pine.
ABIES DOUGLASII. Douglas Spruce.	PINUS STROBUS. White Pine.
ABIES EXCELSA. Norway Spruce.	PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Fir.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red Cedar.	RETINOSPORA AUREA.
JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA. Irish Juniper.	RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA.
JUNIPERUS SABINA. Savin Juniper.	THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. American Arbor-Vitæ.
PICEA BALSAMEA. Balsam Fir.	THUYA SIBERICA. Siberian Arbor-Vitæ.

Descriptions of all the varieties and sizes of the Evergreen Trees named above will be found under the respective headings of the different species in the following pages. Prices on application.

Coniferous or Evergreen Trees.

THE EVERGREENS described below have been carefully arranged to include all of the best really hardy varieties for groupings, specimens and general planting.

BOTH THE BOTANICAL AND COMMON NAMES of each variety are given as noted in index.

THE SIZE AND HEIGHT each variety attains is indicated as follows:

I.	Indicating a size of 30 to 50 feet.
II.	" " " " 15 " 30 "
III.	" " " " 5 " 15 "
IV.	" " " " 2 " 5 "

SELECTED SPECIMENS of perfect form, several times transplanted, and moved with ball, and exceptionally valuable for immediate effect, are furnished of many of the varieties at reasonable prices.

PRICES noted are for trees of the ordinary transplanting sizes; larger specimens at corresponding prices.

SPRING PLANTING is recommended for all Evergreens and Coniferous Trees.

The best Evergreens for formal planting are noted on page 38; Small Evergreens for Nursery Planting, page 22; and for the best Evergreens for hedge purposes, see HEDGE PLANTS.



GROUP OF RETIONOSPORA.

(See page 28.)

ABIES(PICEA.) Spruce.

ALBA. WHITE SPRUCE (I). Fine, compact growth, pyramidal form and silver-gray foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. CÆRULEA. BLUE SPRUCE (II). Small

and beautiful variety; rather spreading habit; bluish green foliage. Valuable. \$1 to \$1.50.

CANADENSIS. The well-known COMMON HEMLOCK (I). 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices for Hedge Plants per 100 and 1,000.

ABIES ENGLEMANI. (II). Resembles the Pungens. Compact, fine for lawns. Pyramidal form; branches sometimes pendulous, foliage with a rich silver sheen; valuable and hardy. \$1 to \$2.

DOUGLASII. DOUGLAS SPRUCE (III). Indigenous to Colorado; of quite rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green, glaucous underneath. Hardy and easily grown. 50 cts. to \$5. Low rates in quantity.

EXCELSA. COMMON NORWAY SPRUCE (I). Of pyramidal form and excellent for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

VAR. CONICA. CONICAL SPRUCE (III). Dwarf tree of compact form. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. GREGORIANA. GREGORY'S SPRUCE (IV). Very dwarf and compact, growing naturally in a solid round or longitudinal form, 2 to 3 feet; foliage dense, and a delicate color. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. INVERTA (PENDULA). WEEPING SPRUCE (III). Light foliage and of a distinct weeping habit. \$1.50 to \$3.

PUMILA COMPACTA. DWARF COMPACT SPRUCE (III). A dwarf compact growing variety, with dark foliage. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. MAXWELLIANA NANA. MAXWELL'S DWARF SPRUCE (III). Dwarf, compact and regular. Forms a dense hemispherical mass. \$1 to \$2.

PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL SPRUCE (II). A strong grower, resembling CONICA, but of more pyramidal form. Very distinct. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. HOOKERIANA. HOOKER'S CALIFORNIA SPRUCE (II). A rare and beautiful hardy variety somewhat resembling the hemlock in growth; pale blue-green foliage, thickly set on the branches. \$1 and \$1.50.

MENZIESII. MENZIE'S SPRUCE (II). Slow growth, pyramidal form, thickly branched, having a silvery appearance; prickly leaves. \$1 to \$2.

NIGRA. BLACK SPRUCE (IV). Horizontal branches and dark green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. PUMILA. DWARF BLACK SPRUCE (IV). A very dwarf variety, of compact growth, with small dark green foliage. Hardy. \$1 to \$2.50.

ORIENTALIS. ORIENTAL SPRUCE (II). Dark shining green foliage; very fine. \$1 to \$2.

POLITA. TIGER'S TAIL SPRUCE (II). Pointed light green leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

PUNGENS GLAUCA. KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (II). Fine, compact vigorous habit and remarkably beautiful foliage; not excelled by any other Evergreen. Perfectly hardy and grown successfully where other evergreens fail. It will withstand the coldest seasons, and in appearance surpasses any of the taller Coniferous trees, with perhaps the exception of ABIES CONCOLOR or CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA. Can be easily transplanted. The fine steel-blue color of this variety is still very rare. Fine specimens of selected blues, 2½ ft. and up, \$3.50 to \$50; smaller, \$2 to \$3. Not selected blue, 10 inches to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$7.50 each. Low rates per 100. See page 25.

PUNGENS PARRYANA GLAUCA. PARRY'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (II). Slightly brighter color than the Koster variety and not so regular in growth. \$1.75 to \$5.

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-Vitæ.

ORIENTALIS. CHINESE ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Pyramidal habit and fresh green foliage. 50 cts. and \$1.

VAR. AUREA. CHINESE GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. ROLLINSON'S CHINESE GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (III). \$1.

VAR. FILIFORMIS. THREAD-BRANCHED CHINESE ARBOR-VITÆ (III). Medium size, straight stem, slender-drooping branches; leaves pale green. Hardy and choice. 75 cts.

VAR. SEMPER AURESCENS. EVER-GOLDEN ARBOR-VITÆ (IV). Dense conical habit. 75 cts.

CEDRUS. Cedar.

ATLANTICA. MT. ATLAS CEDAR (I). Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; dense, light silvery foliage, very thick on the upper side of the branches. Hardy and valuable. One of the finest evergreens. \$1 to \$2. Extra specimens, \$5 to \$20.

VAR. GLAUCA. (I). One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, low branched and of compact habit. Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint, equal to the glaucous Colorado Blue Spruce. Hardy. \$2. to \$15.

DEODORA. DEODOR OR INDIAN CEDAR (I). Of vigorous growth, pyramidal form; graceful foliage of a light silvery or glaucous green. One of the most beautiful of evergreens; not entirely hardy north of New York. \$1 to \$5. Extra specimens, prices on application.

DEODORA GLAUCA. (I). A fine novelty although not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. Beautiful foliage and habit of the species, but leaves of the glauca variety are richly tinted with bluish white. \$2.50 to \$5.

LIBANI. CEDAR OF LEBANON (I). Vigorous, spreading branches, with large, dark green foliage. Very choice and rare. \$1 to \$3. Extra specimens, prices on application.

CRYPTOMERIA.

ELEGANS. (I). A beautiful evergreen with delicate green foliage and graceful habit, much used for fine ornamental planting in Europe, but not sufficiently hardy for outside planting in the Northern States. \$1 to \$2.

JAPONICA. JAPANESE CEDAR (I). Graceful form and beautiful foliage. Not entirely hardy here. \$2 to \$5.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

FORTUNEI. (III). Medium size, rounded form, foliage dark green; long, slender branches. \$1 to \$2.

CHAMAECYPARIS.

SPHÆROIDES. WHITE CEDAR (I). Abundant in moist ground in the middle States. Valuable for its light fine-grained timber. 50 cts. to \$1.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress.

LAWSONIANA. LAWSON'S CYPRESS (I). A very handsome tree of graceful habit, delicate, feathery, bluish green foliage. 50 cts to \$3.50.



ABIES PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERI. (See page 24.)

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA VAR. ARGENTEA. LAWSON'S SILVER CYPRESS (I). Very attractive variety on account of its beautiful glaucous hue. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. PENDULA ALBA. WEEPING LAWSON'S CYPRESS (II). Distinct, graceful; drooping habit; shining glaucous hue. \$1 to \$2.

NUTKAENSIS. See THUYOPSIS BOREALIS.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

CANADENSIS. CANADIAN JUNIPER (III). Low spreading habit. 75 cts.

COMMUNIS VULGARIS. ENGLISH JUNIPER (III). Robust growth; dark foliage. 50 cts.

VAR. ALPINA NANA. DWARF JUNIPER (IV). Spreading habit. Very dense. \$1.

VAR. ALPINA NANA AUREA. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER (IV). A beautiful dwarf spreading variety, bright golden foliage; very effective. Hardy and fine. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. HIBERNICA. IRISH JUNIPER (III). Pyramidal form; delicate glaucous foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. SUECICA. SWEDISH JUNIPER (IV). Upright and bushy in form. Foliage bright green. Quite hardy. 50 cts.

JAPONICA. JAPAN JUNIPER (IV). Small compact habit. Bright green foliage. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. ALBA VARIEGATA. SILVER VARIEGATED-JAPAN JUNIPER (IV). A distinct variety, with beautiful glaucous green foliage, interspersed with white. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER (III). One of the finest evergreens. Spreading habit and beautiful gold-marked foliage. \$1.25.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING JAPAN JUNIPER (III). Upright form; delicate slender branches and light green foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.

PROSTRATA (REPENS). PROSTRATE JUNIPER (IV). Of prostrate trailing habit, and with dark shining green leaves. \$1.

VAR. NIGRA. TRAILING JUNIPER (IV). Fine hardy variety, adaptable to almost any soil or location. Low, spreading habit and rich foliage. One of the best trailing evergreens. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

SABINA. COMMON SAVIN JUNIPER (IV). Low trailing habit and fine for massing. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

VAR. TAMARISCIFOLIA. GRAY CARPET JUNIPER (IV). A distinct trailing variety of SABINA. 75 cts. to \$1.

SQUAMATA. (IV). From Himalaya; low, spreading habit. Suitable for rock work. \$1.

SINENSIS. CHINESE JUNIPER (III). One of the most desirable; forming a handsome, dense shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous and dark green foliage. 75 cts.

VENUSTA. LOVELY JUNIPER (III). Of rapid growth, erect habit and delicate glaucous silvery foliage. Ornamental and perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

VIRGINIANA. THE COMMON RED CEDAR (II). Of medium compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color of foliage, leaves a bright green. 25 cts. to \$10.

VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. CEDAR (III). Beautiful, permanent, golden variegation. Pyramidal in form. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. GOLDEN CEDAR (II). Beautiful golden brown foliage. Effective in winter growth. Distinct. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

VAR. GLAUCA. SILVERY RED CEDAR (III). Fine vigorous grower; cone shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color. 75 cts. to \$2.

VAR. SCHOTTII. (III). Hardy and beautiful, forming a dense bush. Foliage light green. \$1.50.

PICEA (ABIES.) Silver Fir.

AMABILIS. LOVELY SILVER FIR (II). Fine glaucous foliage. \$1.50 to \$2.

BALSAMEA. BALSAM FIR (II). Very hardy; foliage silvery underneath. 50 cts. to \$1.

CEPHALONICA. CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR (II). Silvery dagger-shaped leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.

CILICICA. CILICIAN SILVER FIR (II). Branches compact, thickly set on the stems; foliage dark green, delicate and very beautiful. \$1 to \$2.

PICEA CONCOLOR or LASIOCARPA. CONCOLOR SPRUCE (II). One of the hardiest and most beautiful Evergreens. Tree of graceful, stately habit. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety. \$2 to \$25. See page 31.

FIRMA. JAPAN SILVER FIR (II). Pyramidal, compact form. Foliage flat, and green underneath. Vigorous and hardy. \$1 to \$1.50.

FRASERII. FRASER'S SILVER FIR (III). A very hardy variety, somewhat resembling the Balsam Fir, but of finer appearance. \$1 to \$2.

GRANDIS. GREAT SILVER FIR (II). The grand Silver Fir of the Rocky Mountains; pyramidal form and with short dark foliage. \$1 to \$10.

HUDSONICA. HUDSON'S BAY SILVER FIR (II). Dwarf round tree, two to three feet high. Dark green foliage, glaucous underneath. \$1.50.

MAGNIFICA. SUPERB SILVER FIR (II). Resembling PICEA NOBILIS. Very fine. \$2 to \$10.

NOBILIS. NOBLE SILVER FIR (II). Young foliage silver-blue. A superb variety; one of the finest of Coniferae. \$2 to \$25.

NORDMANNIANA. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR (II). Medium size, but of symmetrical and majestic growth. Horizontal branches with large, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich and delicate effect. \$1 to \$25. See page 29.

PECTINATA. EUROPEAN OR COMMON SILVER FIR (II). Green foliage, silver underneath. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

PICHTA. SIBERIAN SILVER FIR (II). Very dark green foliage. One of the hardiest and best. \$1.50 to \$3.

PINSAPO. SPANISH SILVER FIR (II). A very handsome variety; branches very close and spreading horizontally; very dark rich green, short thick foliage. A beautiful evergreen, not entirely hardy north of New York. \$2 to \$5. Extra specimens, \$10.

VEITCHI. (I). A fine Japanese variety. Whitish bark, dense bright foliage. \$2.50.

PINUS. Pine.

AUSTRIACA. AUSTRIAN PINE (I). A robust stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy.



PINUS AUSTRIACA. (See page 26.)

Stiff, long, dark green leaves. Valuable for general planting. 35 cts. to \$10. Low prices per 100 and 1,000. See page 27.

PINUS BALFOURII. BALFOUR'S PINE (II). Exceedingly handsome new pine of comparatively slow growth. Peculiar, cone-like foliage of very dark rich color. Distinct; hardy. \$5.

CEMBRA HELVETICA. SWISS STONE PINE (II). Bluish green foliage; of pyramidal form. \$1 to \$2.50.

CORAENSIS. COREAN OR SEA COAST PINE (II). Large growing; slender leaves. Very hardy and ornamental. \$1.50 and \$2.

EXCELSA. LOFTY BHTON PINE (I). One of the most beautiful and valuable of hardy evergreens. Long, rich, silver foliage, gracefully pendulous. Rare. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

JEFFREYI. JEFFREY'S PINE (I). A noble pine, with deep bluish green leaves. It attains a height of 150 feet in northern California. Hardy and valuable. \$1 to \$2.

LARICO. CORSICAN PINE (I). Dark green twisted leaves. Of rapid growth and distinct. \$1. Low prices in quantity.

MONTICOLA. CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN PINE (I). A tall growing pine, of upright, symmetrical form; foliage dense, silver green color. \$1.

MUGHUS. DWARF MUGHO PINE (IV). Low growing bush form. Fine. 50 cts. to \$2.

PIANSTER. CLUSTER PINE (II). A rapid-growing tree of good size; growing well in sand or near the sea. 75 cts. and \$1.

PYRENAICA. PYREAN PINE (II). A majestic tree, of luxuriant, spreading growth; long leaves and soft texture. \$1.50 and \$2.

RIGIDA. PITCH PINE (I). A large-growing tree, with clean stem and compact top; succeeds well on dry or wet soil. 75 cts.

RESINOSA. RESINOUS PINE (I). A beautiful native pine, resembling the Austrian, but of softer texture. Very valuable. 50 cts. to \$1.

SABINIANA. SABINE'S PINE (I). A native of California. A large, rapid-growing tree, with long drooping leaves, of a silvery gray color. \$2.

STROBUS. WHITE PINE (I). One of the native pines, pale light-green foliage. Hardy and valuable. 35 cts. to \$10. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

VAR. COMPACTA. COMPACT WHITE PINE (III). Of dwarf growth, forming a round-headed tree, with soft, delicate foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. PUMILA. DWARF WHITE PINE (III). Small, glaucous foliage. \$1.50.

SYLVESTRIS. SCOTCH PINE OR FIR (II). A native European species of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff bluish-green foliage. 35 cts. to \$10. Low prices per 1,000.

RETINOSPORA. Japanese Cypress.

DECUSSATA. (II). A very unique and showy evergreen, forming a dense compact pyramidal bush; foliage bluish green in summer, turning to a violet purple in autumn. \$1 to \$2.

ERICOIDES. HEATH-LIKE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). A conical, compact, pyramidal bush;

effective for contrast chiefly on account of its violet red color in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA. THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Beautiful tree of elegant form and slender, drooping branches. Bright green foliage. \$1 to \$10.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Beautiful golden color. Rare. \$1.50.

LEPTOCLADA. FLAT BRANCHLETTED JAPAN CYPRESS (III). Of dense, compact, pyramidal form, and handsome silvery gray foliage. Entirely hardy. \$1 to \$2.

OBTUSA. OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Fern-like foliage. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. (II). Soft, silvery foliage, intermixed with green. \$1.50.

VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. (II). One of the finest Retinosporas, having a portion of the smaller spray and leaves of a golden color, intermixed with a fine glossy green. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. NANA. DWARF OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS (IV). Very dwarf, spreading habit and deep green, glossy foliage. Rarely grows over two feet in height. \$1.50.

VAR. NANA AUREA. GOLDEN DWARF OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS (IV). Rich bronze-yellow leaves. \$1.50.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). A very attractive variety, with graceful, drooping branches. \$1.50.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA. PEA-FRUITED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine leathery foliage. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

VAR. AUREA. (II). Pyramidal in habit, with golden tinted foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

VAR. NANA VARIEGATA. DWARF VARIEGATED JAPAN CYPRESS (III). A dwarf shrub of dense growth, having a bluish gray and yellow appearance. \$1.50.

PLUMOSA. PLUME-LIKE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Graceful habit and delicate glaucous foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

VAR. ARGENTEA. SILVER PLUME-LIKE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Silver-tipped foliage. 50 cts. and \$1.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN PLUME-LIKE JAPAN CYPRESS (II). One of the best. Foliage tipped bright golden yellow, which color is retained throughout the year. Compact, symmetrical form. 50 cts to \$5. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

SQUARROSA. SQUARROSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS (II). Compact habit and small, light green, feathery foliage of a silvery green tint. Thickly branched, very graceful and effective. A beautiful and valuable evergreen. 50 cts. to \$5. Low prices per 100.

SEQUOIA.

GIGANTEA or WELLINGTONIA. BIG TREE OF CALIFORNIA (I). World renowned on account of the immense size it has attained in its native districts. Of moderate growth while young, compact habit. Hardy when planted with other evergreens. \$1.50 to \$2.50. See page 32.



PICEA NORDMANNIANA. (See page 26.)

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine.

VERTICILLATA. UMBRELLA PINE (II). A very unique tree from Japan, and unlike any other variety. Very long leaves, much wider than those on other Coniferae, shining green above. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls, almost like spokes on a wheel, give the variety a very distinct individuality. Perfectly hardy and very choice. \$3. and upwards.

TAXUS. Yew.

ADPRESSA ERICOIDES. HEATH-LIKE YEW (III). Slow-growing, upright branched yew; small foliage. 75 cts. and \$1.

BACCATA. ENGLISH YEW (I). A popular variety of spreading bushy habit, admitting of trimming to any shape. Dark green, glossy foliage. 50 cts. to \$1; \$25 to \$75 per 100; extra specimens, prices on application.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN-ENGLISH YEW (II). Gold-margined leaves. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. ELEGANT YEW (II). A beautiful variety. Foliage prettily variegated with yellow. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. ERECTA. ERECT YEW (III). Pyramidal form and small close foliage. Effective in landscapes. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. FASTIGIATA. IRISH YEW (I). A valuable variety, of very upright growth; deep blackish green foliage. A valuable variety for formal planting. \$1 to \$20.

VAR. FASTIGIATA AUREA. GOLDEN IRISH YEW (III). Foliage handsome green, bordered with yellow. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING ENGLISH YEW (II). New and distinct; pendulous habit. Young trees profusely covered with bright red and scarlet berries. A unique and interesting variety. \$2.50 to \$5.

VAR. WASHINGTONIA. (IV). Fine golden foliage; handsome and rare. \$1 to \$2.

CANADENSIS. CANADIAN YEW (III). Spreading, seldom attaining a height of more than four feet; darker bark, shorter leaves and smaller berries than the common yew. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN CANADIAN YEW (III). Golden variety of the Canadian Yew. \$1 to \$2.

PODOCARPUS JAPONICA. JAPAN YEW (II). An upright, slow-growing shrub, with dark, shining green leaves; resembles the Irish Yew; requires protection, 75 cts.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae.

OCCIDENTALIS. COMMON AMERICAN ARBOR-VITAE (II). One of the best really hardy evergreen hedge plants. 25 cts. to \$10. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

AUREA. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (IV). Golden foliage. \$1.25.

THUYA VAR. AUREA MACULATA. CLOTH OF GOLD ARBOR-VITAE (III). Gold-variegated foliage. \$1.

VAR. COMPACTA. COMPACT ARBOR-VITAE (IV). Globe-shaped. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. GEORGE PEABODY. PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (III). Rich, golden color and of dwarf, compact habit. Fine. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. GIGANTEA. PACIFIC COAST ARBOR-VITAE (II). Of rapid, sturdy growth. Rich green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. GLOBOSA. GLOBOSE ARBOR-VITAE (IV). Round, compact form and dense foliage. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. HOVEYI. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (IV). Dwarf, close habit; foliage of bright yellow. Very hardy and fine. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. LITTLE GEM. (IV). Small compact growth. Fine rich foliage. \$1.

VAR. PLICATA. NOOTKA SOUND ARBOR-VITAE (III). A fine hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Conical in form; foliage plaited, of a dark green color. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

VAR. PENDULA. WEEPING ARBOR-VITAE (III). Hardy and distinct. \$1 to \$2.

VAR. PUMILA. DWARF ARBOR-VITAE (IV). Dwarf; valuable for low hedges. 50 cts.

VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE (III). A most valuable upright evergreen of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Form similar to Irish Juniper. 50 cts. to \$1.

VAR. SIBERICA. SIBERIAN ARBOR-VITAE (III). Exceedingly hardy, compact growth; used for hedges. 50 cts. to \$1. Low rates per 100.

VAR. SIBERICA NIGRA. TOM THUMB ARBOR-VITAE (III). A dwarf form with fine, delicate, dark green foliage. 50 cts.

VAR. SPAETHI AUREA. SPAETH'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (III). Very rich, solid, golden yellow foliage and permanent color the entire season. Habit compact, moderate growth, and one of the most distinct and valuable small evergreens. \$2 and \$3.

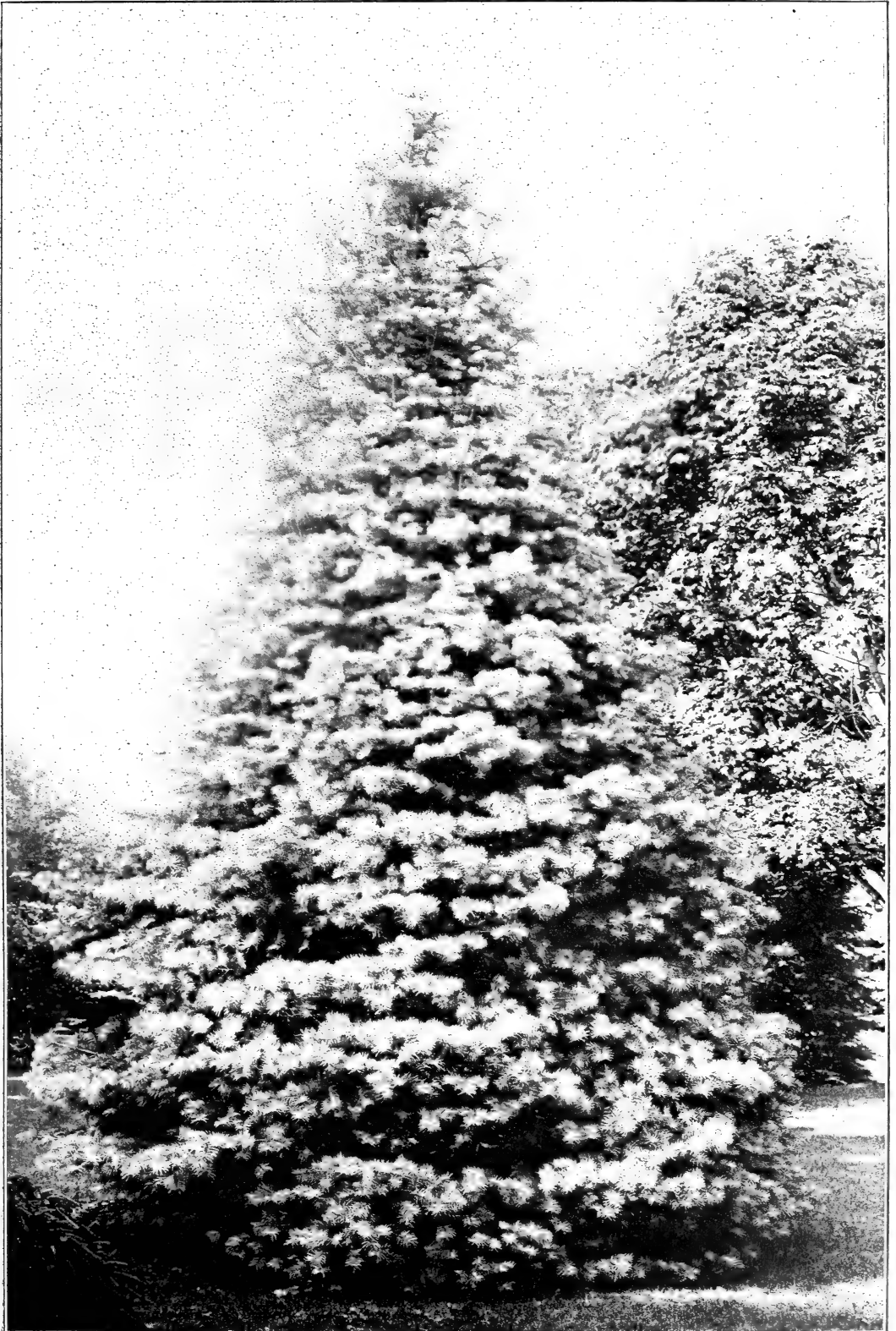
VAR. VERVAENEANA. VERVAENE'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE (III). Golden tinted and slender branches. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

THUYOPSIS.

BOREALIS, SYN. CUPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS. NOOTKA SOUND THUYOPSIS (II). Of vigorous, erect growth; spreading branches, drooping at the ends, of silvery glaucous tint. Not perfectly hardy. 75 cts.

DOLOBRATA. (III). Exceedingly beautiful, horizontal branches, slightly pendulous leaves. \$1 to \$2.50.

VAR. VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED THUYOPSIS (III). Attractive foliage, of a bright green color above and silvery white underneath. \$2.



PICEA CONCOLOR. (See page 26.)

Evergreens With Colored Foliage Or Having Remarkably Distinct Colors.

- ABIES ALBA COERULEA.** Blue Spruce. Silvery gray foliage.
- ABIES ENGLEMANNI.** Engleman's Spruce. Silvery gray foliage.
- ABIES PUNGENS GLAUCA.** Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce. Silvery blue foliage.
- BIOTA ORIENTALIS AUREA.** Chinese golden Arbor Vitæ.
- BIOTA ELEGANTISSIMA.** Rollinson's Golden Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
- CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA.** Mt. Atlas Cedar. Silvery blue foliage.
- CEDRUS DEODORA.** Deodor or Indian Cedar. Silvery foliage.
- CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA ARGENTEA.** Lawson's Silver Cypress. Silvery foliage.
- JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS ALPINA NANA AUREA.** DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. Golden foliage.
- JUNIPERUS JAPONICA ALBA VARIEGATA.** Silver Variegated Japan Juniper. Variegated foliage.
- JUNIPERUS JAPONICA AUREA.** Golden Japan Juniper.
- JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.** Silver Red Cedar.
- RETINOSPORA FILIFERA AUREA.** Golden Thread-Branches Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA OBTUSA AUREA VARIEGATA.** Golden Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA AUREA.** Dwarf Golden Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA.** Golden Pea-Fruited Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA ARGENTEA.** Silver Plume-like Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.** Golden Plume-like Japan Cypress.
- RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII.** Squarrose-Leaved Japan Cypress.
- TAXUS BACCATA AUREA.** Golden English Yew.
- TAXUS BACCATA ELEGANTISSIMA.** Elegant Yew. Golden foliage.
- TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA AUREA.** Golden Irish Yew.
- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS AUREA.** Douglas' Golden Arbor-Vitæ.
- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GEORGE PEABODY.** Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitæ.
- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYII.** Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitæ.
- THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VERVAENEANA.** VERVANE's Golden Arbor-Vitæ.
- THUYA THUYOPSIS DOLOBRATA VARIEGATA.** Variegated Thuyopsis. Silvery white foliage.



Evergreen Shrubs.

FOR GROUPINGS, borders and mass plantings the hardy Evergreen Shrubs are remarkably effective. The thick, massive and permanent foliage of the Andromeda Floribunda, Azalea Amœna, Berberis, Buxus, Ilex, Kalmia and Rhododendron gives unsurpassed color and character to lawn plantings that cannot be produced with any other class of hardy shrubs.

THE SIZE AND HEIGHT usually attained by each variety is indicated as follows:

I.	Indicating a size of 8 to 12 feet.
II.	" " " " 5 to 8 "
III.	" " " " 2 to 5 "
IV.	" " " " 1 to 2 "

THESE EVERGREEN Shrubs are moved largely with ball, and can be transplanted with perfect safety either at proper time in autumn or in spring.

PRICES noted are for the sizes usually selected.

EXTRA SPECIMENS of the leading kinds are also furnished at reasonable prices.

Evergreen Shrubs for Italian Gardens and Formal planting are classified on page 38.

AZALEA.

AMCENA. (IV). Dwarf bushy habit and thoroughly hardy. Bright rosy purple or red flowers, showing a perfect mass of color in May; small leaves, very thickly set on the branches, of a reddish brown or crimson in autumn. The foliage remains all winter, making a pretty effect in borders or groups of other shrubs. Bushy, well-budded plants, \$10 to \$20 per dozen, \$50 to \$200 per 100.

ANDROMEDA.

LEUCOTHE CATESBÆI. CATESBY'S ANDROMEDA (II). Long branches, ovate leaves, tinged with brown in the fall; white flowers in spring. 50 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

FLORIBUNDA. (II). One of the choicest evergreen shrubs. Dwarf, compact habit, small dark green myrtle-like foliage, and pure white wax-like blossoms in spikes somewhat resembling the Lily of the Valley. Flowers early in the spring. Perfectly hardy. Same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Fine bushy plants, \$10 to \$18 per dozen, \$75 to \$250 per 100.

JAPONICA. (II). A beautiful BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN; blossoms early in spring; long drooping clusters of white flowers being very effective. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices in quantity.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. (II). NARROW-LEAVED ANDROMEDA. 75 cts.

AUCUBA.

JAPONICA VARIEGATA. (II). Effective for border or mass planting. Broad, thick, beautiful leaves, blotched with bright golden yellow. Not hardy in exposed situations. \$4 to \$5 per dozen; \$20 to \$40 per 100.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

DULCIS. SWEET-FRUITED BARBERRY (II). Medium size, bright yellow flowers; abundant black berries, which in contrast with the shining leathery foliage, give a fine effect. 75 cts.

BUXUS. Boxwood.

JAPONICA ROTUNDIFOLIA. (II). Dark green round leaves. 50 cts.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. COMMON TREE BOXWOOD (II). Compact shrub with deep green foliage. 35 and 50 cts. each; \$15 to \$30 per 100. Low prices per 1,000.

For STANDARD and PYRAMIDAL TRAINED SPECIMENS FOR FORMAL GARDENS. See page 38.

VAR. ARBORESCENS. ARBORESCENT BOXWOOD (II). A large-growing variety, of tree-like form. 50 cts.

VAR. ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. SILVER-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). 50 cts.

VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. GOLDEN-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). 50 cts.

VAR. HANDSWORTHII. HANDSWORTH'S BOXWOOD (II). Upright vigorous growth; foliage large. 75 cts.

VAR. LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED BOXWOOD (II). Handsome broad foliage. 50 cts.

VAR. NANA. DWARF BOXWOOD (IV). Valuable for edging. Fine stock. \$20 to \$100 per 1,000.

CASSANDRA.

CALYCVLATA. LEATHER LEAF (III). White flowers and glaucous leaves. 25 to 50 cts.

COTONEASTER.

BUXIFOLIA. BOX-LEAVED COTONEASTER (III). Of dwarf habit, producing white flowers in spring. 50 cts.

MICROPHYLLA. SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER (III). An attractive, low, trailing bush, with very small, glossy, dark green leaves. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn.

PYRACANTHA. EVERGREEN THORN (II). A compact, symmetrical hedge plant. White or pink flowers in spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored berries. Handsome dark foliage, retained very late. A fine shrub for any planting. 50 cts.

VAR. LALANDII. LALAND'S EVERGREEN THORN (II). A valuable plant for hedges. Compact growth; rich, glossy foliage; white flowers and orange-colored berries. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 1,000.



HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS. (See page 35.)

(Planted May, 1905: Photographed July, 1905.)

DAPHNE.

CNEORUM. (IV). Dwarf trailing habit; glossy, evergreen foliage; fragrant white flowers in spring and summer. Orange-colored berries. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

ERICA. Heather.

CALLUNA VULGARIS. SCOTCH HEATHER (IV). Low, spreading habit; purplish and white flowers in midsummer. Succeeds in light, poor soil. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

A fine assortment of English-grown Erica (Heather), leading varieties. Red, purple and white flowering. Strong, well-rooted plants. \$25 per 100.

EUONYMUS.

JAPONICA. (III). A medium-size shrub. Well adapted to shady places. Hardy south of New York. 75 cts. to \$1.

VAR. VARIEGATA. (III). Upright shrub with variegated foliage. 75 cts.

FOR OTHER EUONYMUS SEE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
ALSO CLIMBING VINES.

ILEX. Holly.

BACCATA. ENGLISH HOLLY (II). A fine shrub; not entirely hardy in New England, 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

CRENATA. (IV). A valuable variety from Japan. Beautiful myrtle-like foliage; distinct

and hardy. One of the finest of the newer evergreen shrubs. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

ILEX OPACA. AMERICAN HOLLY (I). A dwarf-growing tree of conical form, with large, shining, thorny leaves; red berries in winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

KALMIA. Laurel.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED LAUREL (II). Narrow leaves and red flowers. 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.

LATIFOLIA. MOUNTAIN LAUREL OR CALICO BUSH (II). Next to the hardy Rhododendrons *Kalmia Latifolia* is perhaps the most desirable of all of the really hardy Evergreen Shrubs for massing and grouping purposes. The beautiful laurel-like leaves and great clusters of exquisitely beautiful small rose-tinted flowers make these plants specially attractive all the year. When nursery grown and frequently transplanted, the plants develop in bushy, compact form, and removing with large ball can be readily transplanted without any loss or injury to the plants. The treatment as to soil, mulching, etc., should be similar to that for the hardy Rhododendrons.

For immediate effect grand specimen plants from 2 to 3 feet high up to 4 to 6 feet in height, and nearly as broad as high; well furnished

and thickly budded plants are furnished in car-load lots at the exceptionally low prices of \$100 to \$250 per car, according to size and quality of the stock. These are indigenous plants specially selected in the open ground and removed with ball, thus insuring perfect safety and success in transplanting. Fine nursery grown, properly transplanted plants, from 9 to 12, 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inches, from \$6 to \$18 per dozen, according to size and quality; and at special prices per 100 and 1,000.

MAHONIA. Ashberry.

AQUIFOLIUM. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA (III). Of medium size; large, shining, purplish green, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in spring. Very fine in masses or borders. 25 and 35 cts.; \$10 to \$20 per 100. Very low prices in quantity.

JAPONICA. (III). A fine evergreen variety, and next to the holly in beauty of foliage. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. \$6 to \$10 per dozen; \$30 to \$50 per 100.

MENZIESIA.

POLIFOLIA. IRISH HEATH. (IV). A dwarf shrub; beautiful white flowers. 75 cts.

PRINOS.

GLABRA. COMMON INKBERRY (II). A handsome shrub with shining foliage and fine black berries in autumn. 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

ULEX.

EUROPÆA. EUROPEAN FURZE (IV). Curious prickly shrub, with yellow blossoms. 35 cts.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. ROCKY MOUNTAIN YUCCA (IV). A variety with narrow leaves, blossoming early.

FLLAMENTOSA. ADAM'S NEEDLE (IV.). In midsummer an immense panicle of lily-like flowers from center, and attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Fine for use in shrubbery beds and borders. 25 cts. to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

Rhododendrons.

CATAWBIENSE. (II). A native variety, indigenous to the Southern States. Bright, reddish purple flowers, borne in large clusters early in June. Foliage large and glossy green.

CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDA. HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRON (II).

For many years these fine hardy Rhododendrons have been one of my leading specialties. The universal success with the many thousands of these plants supplied by me for the various country seats and other private and public grounds attest the quality and reliability of this stock.

My plants are exceptionally well grown, several times transplanted, bushy, budded, well furnished, and in every way desirable for immediate effect.

Great care has been exercised in including only such varieties as may be classed as absolutely hardy in the Central and Northern States; and in the severe climate of New England these tested varieties of "ironclad" hardiness succeed with ordinary treatment.

Planted in masses, groups or borders, these beautiful Shrubs are incomparably fine, excelling in beauty when in flower and foliage almost any other hardy Shrub or Plant known. The massive heads of bloom of the most beautiful colors, are always a striking and beautiful object in lawn and landscape.

For the more perfect development of the plants a partially shaded situation is preferable, although success obtains when planted in the open ground, especially if properly mulched to prevent drying in summer and cold and drought in winter. And good, loamy soil, moderately enriched with fibrous material or well rotted cow manure, or well rotted sod, is best suited to the growth of the plants. A few evergreen boughs placed around the plants, sufficient to keep off the sun and wind in winter are advantageous.

The seed pods should always be removed after flowering to insure better bloom the following season.

The best efforts are produced by close planting, an average of from 2 to 3 feet apart, thus at once securing a solid mass of flower and foliage.

In arranging the larger native Rhododendrons (R Maximum) as a background, these hardy named varieties produce a beautiful and striking effect planted in front toward the grass border.

My stock of these really hardy Rhododendrons, both as to quality and quantity is, I believe, unsurpassed. They are both the cheapest and best. There is no experiment in planting them. Every plant will grow and bloom well the first season.

Many foreign plants sold in this country, owing to lack of hardiness, are almost worthless, and of the thousands of such plants sent out every year but few survive the first winter following. But few European grown Rhododendrons outside of the British Isles are of much value for planting in the Central, Middle or New England States.

THE CASE COLLECTIONS OF 25, 50 AND 100 PLANTS, each case as furnished heretofore, can be relied upon to give excellent satisfaction. The assortment of varieties and colors is made with the view of obtaining the best effects for the number of plants in each case. These cases of 25, 50 and 100 plants are furnished uniformly at the wholesale price, or hundred price, as quoted.

PRICES: Bushy, well budded plants several times transplanted with ball, 15 to 20 in., \$12 per dozen, \$75 per 100; 18 to 20 in., \$15 per dozen, \$100 per 100; selected plants 18 to 24 in., \$18 per dozen, \$125 per 100; selected extra size plants 2 to 3 feet, \$18 to \$25 per dozen.



MASS OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

(See page 37.)

(Photographed three months after planting.)

The following can be relied upon as perfectly hardy varieties as above described on preceding page.

RHODODENDRON ALBUM ELEGANS. Large foliage; blush, changing to white; of fine form and beautiful color.

ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM. White and blush; large foliage and flower. Fine.

ALEXANDER DANCER. Scarlet.

ATROSANGUINEUM. Intense blood red.

AUGUSTE VAN GEERT. Light rosy purple, brown spots.

BACCHUS. Crimson, with enormous truss, fine habit.

BICOLOR. Rosy pink; fine in bloom and foliage.

BLANDYANUM. Rosy pink; excellent foliage, fine form and very abundant bloomer.

B. W. ELLIOT. Deep rosy pink with dark red spots.

BRAYANUM. Rosy scarlet.

CANDIDUM. A good blush.

CARACTACUS. Rich purplish crimson; fine bloom, foliage and habit; one of the best.

CHARLES DICKENS. Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

CHARLES BAGLEY. Cherry red; fine truss and habit.

CORIACEUM. Pure white; dwarf, free blooming.

DELICATISSIMUM. Blush white, tinted pink.

EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac; spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

GIGANTEUM. Bright rose; large truss. Fine.

GLORIOSUM. Large, bold, white flower.

GRANDIFLORUM. Deeply rose-colored flower. Fine.

RHODODENDRON H. H. HUNNEWELL. Rich dark crimson.

JAMES MACINTOSH. Rosy scarlet; splendid habit and foliage.

JOHN WALTER. Crimson; rich foliage.

KETTLEDROM. Purplish crimson.

KING OF THE PURPLES. Distinct color; fine habit.

LADY ARMSTRONG. Beautiful pale rose, spotted.

LADY GREY EGERTON. Silver blush; fine truss and foliage.

MICHAEL WATERER. Very brilliant scarlet crimson.

MINNIE. Blush white, blotched with orange or chocolate; distinct.

MRS. JOHN CLUTTON. Beautiful white, good form.

MRS. MILNER. Rich crimson; of splendid habit.

OLD PORT. Dark crimson.

PURPUREUM ELEGANS. Very fine purple. Fine foliage.

PURPUREUM GRANDIFLORUM. Of excellent habit; color same as the above.

QUEEN. Fine white.

ROSEUM ELEGANS. Large leaves; rose-colored flowers. An old and general favorite.

ROSEUM GRANDIFLORUM. Large fine rose.

ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Good, clear, rose color; fine.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. Light crimson; fine.



SPECIMEN HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

(See page 35.)

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE SEED-LINGS. (II). Where borders or effective mass planting with the beautiful flower and foliage of the Rhododendron is desired the hardy Catawbiense Seedling Rhododendrons are used to excellent advantage. These plants are grown from the hardiest strain of the Catawbiense varieties, and are recommended as likely to give excellent satisfaction. The plants are well grown and frequently transplanted, which insure safe shipment and successful planting at any time during the season,—spring planting being preferable. Prices for these fine hardy Seedling Rhododendrons, 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 to 3 feet, \$40, \$60, \$80, and \$100 per hundred. The larger sizes are well budded for immediate effect. Smaller transplanting plants, suitable for planting in nursery rows, 6 to 12 inches \$75 to \$150 per thousand.

MAXIMUM. (I). This native species of the hardy Rhododendron is incomparably fine and particularly valuable for mass groupings for immediate effect. The large, long, dark, glossy green foliage, and bold, dense clusters of the most beautiful lavender or pink tinted blossoms in mid-summer produce the most striking and beautiful effects the first season.

The species being indigenous in the coldest sections of the United States gives the plants an absolute hardiness not excelled by any of the other ornamental Shrubs; and when grown in good soil in the open and properly pruned or headed back, the plants form great masses of

foliage of uniform outline, and not infrequently as broad as high.

Each of these plants being moved with a compact ball of earth, there is little or no risk in transplanting or in shipping in carload lots to any part of the country; and the very low price at which I am now furnishing this stock is an inducement for even a more extended demand of this material in future than I have supplied in the recent past. Anticipating this demand I am prepared to furnish any number of carloads of the very finest quality of selected plants, such as above described, and at exceptionally low prices.

The size of the plant varies from *about 2 feet up to 6 or 8 feet*; all compact, well furnished, beautifully budded, and packed in cars in best possible condition.

Price for these specimen plants is from \$100 to \$200 per car net, not including freight, according to the size and perfectness of the specimens. Ordinary plants as frequently furnished from the native woods can be supplied at even less price, but in comparison as to real value or planting effects, the finer specimens above described are by far the cheapest and best.

PONTICUM. (II). This half hardy species is grown largely in southern Europe and is well suited for planting in California or the middle Southern States, but is not sufficiently hardy for safe planting in the Central or Northern States. Bushy, well budded plants, from 1 to 3 feet. \$25 to \$100 per hundred.

Specimens for Formal Gardens.

THE FORMAL OR ITALIAN GARDEN is becoming a feature in much of the best landscape work in this country. This style of gardening with its trimmed trees and shrubs of clipped form, adds a unique attraction to many country estates.

TO MEET the rapidly increasing demand for these trained specimens for formal planting I have unsurpassed facilities for furnishing selections of the different varieties and sizes from my own direct importations of carefully selected stock from the best in Europe, and at very reasonable prices. Many of these specimen trees and plants are of exceptional size and quality, and are not only the largest and finest obtainable but cannot be duplicated or replaced.

ALL THIS STOCK is grown and shipped either in suitable boxes or tubs, or with solid compact balls of earth about the roots, thus avoiding practically all risk in safe shipment to any part of the country, or in transplanting. The selection consists of compact, well grown specimens as noted below. Other varieties can also be supplied.

THESE TRAINED SPECIMENS are not ordinarily kept in stock here. Orders should therefore be entered in advance of the shipping season if possible.

PHOTOGRAPHS with prices and other particulars will be furnished on application. Descriptions of the varieties will be found under their respective headings.

CATALA BUNGEI. Standards.

See Deciduous Trees, page 11.

BUXUS. Boxwood.

Standards. These are very compact, of evenly clipped form and fine evergreen foliage. Good specimens from 18 to 24 inches to 3 feet and more diameter of head from \$5 to \$25 per pair.

Pyramids. Fine compact plants, from 2 feet to 5 and 6 feet, from \$5 to \$25 per pair.

Clipped in round, globe-shaped form, in fine specimens, can also be supplied at reasonable prices.

LAURUS NOBILIS. Bay Tree.

Standards and Pyramids. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Pyramids. Fine plants from 2 feet in height upwards. \$5 to \$10 per dozen. Larger, \$10 to \$15 per pair.

Standards, with heads from 18 inches to 3 feet and more diameter of head. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

HIBERNICA. IRISH JUNIPER. From 2 to 5 feet in height.

RETINOSPORA. Japanese Cypress.

FILIFERA. Standards. Good specimens, 3½ foot stem of 3 inch caliper, solid compact heads 3 to 5 feet in diameter.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA. Pyramids, 3, 4 and 5 feet in height, 18 inches to 3 feet in diameter.

TAXUS. Yew.

BACCATA. ENGLISH YEWS. Standards. Stocky stems about 3 feet high, 1½ inch caliper, 2 and 3 feet diameter of head.

VAR. ERECTA. ENGLISH PYRAMIDAL YEWS. Fine pyramids, from 3 feet high, 12 to 18 inches diameter of base, to 5 and 6 feet in height, 3 feet and more diameter of base.

VAR. FASTIGATA. IRISH YEW. Fine, clipped pyramids, 5, 6 and 7 feet high, 12 to 20 inches diameter at ground.

YEW AND BOXWOOD.

Grown in fancy shapes, such as birds, tables, chairs, etc., can also be supplied.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

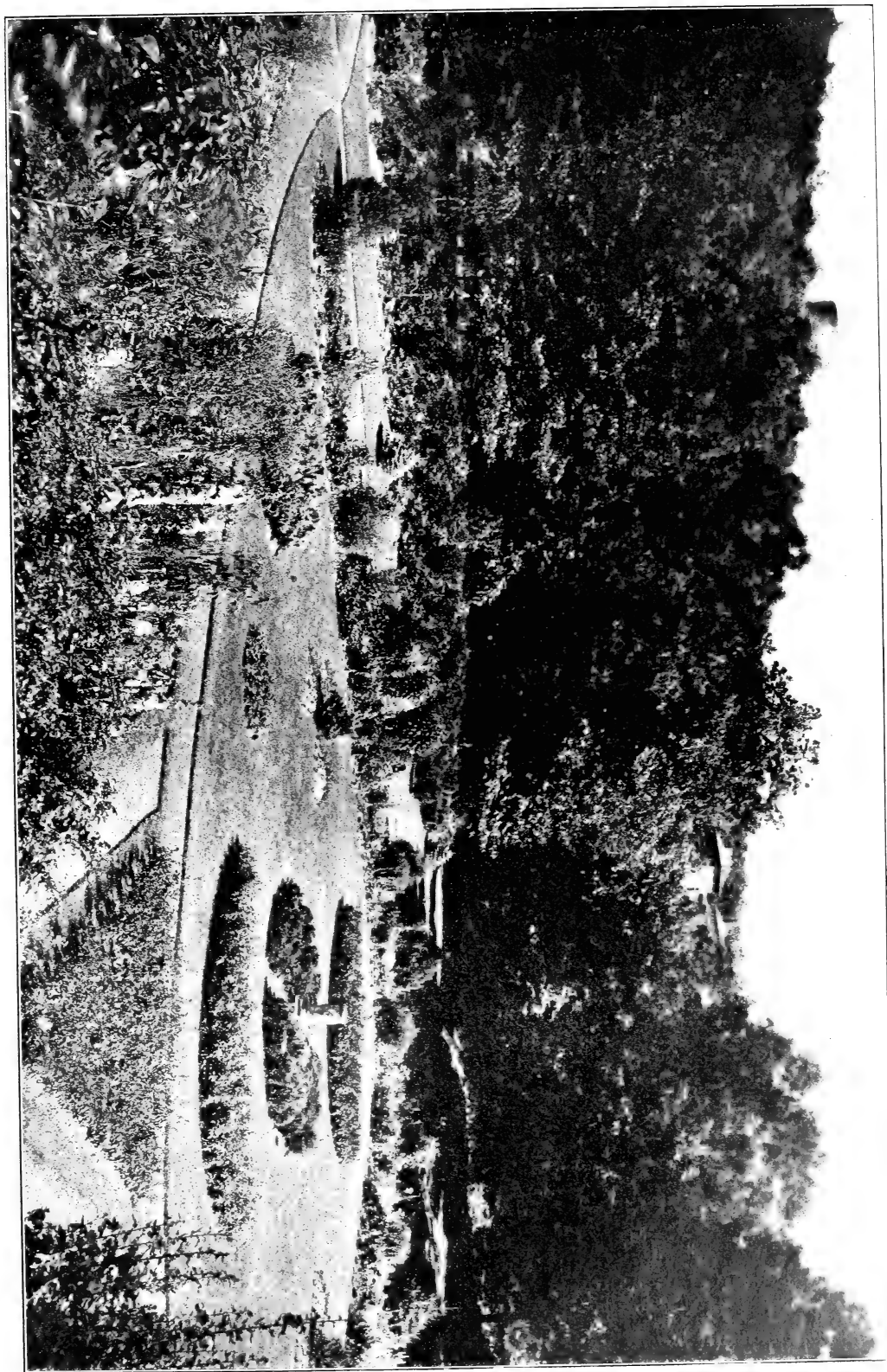
Japanese Umbrella Pine.

Fine specimens of pyramidal form, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and from 2½ to 3½ feet diameter of base. Grown and moved in baskets with ball; also smaller specimens.

Azalea Mollis, Hibiscus (Althea), Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Viburnum, Wistara, Standard Roses, hardy Rhododendrons, grown as STANDARDS, all suitable for formal planting; can be supplied of different sizes and at reasonable prices. Quotations on application.

For description see STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

FORMAL GARDEN AT TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.



Deciduous Shrubs.

MOST DECIDUOUS SHRUBS are of rapid growth and of easy culture.

THE SPECIES AND VARIETIES described below comprise the best in cultivation, from which selections can be made that will give a continuous variety of bloom from early spring until late in autumn.

THE SIZE OR HEIGHT each variety ordinarily attains is indicated in Roman numbers, as follows:

I denoting a size of 6 to 10 feet.

II denoting a size of 3 to 6 feet.

III denoting a size of 1 to 3 feet.

FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE both the botanical and common English names of each variety are given.

SHRUBS HAVING COLORED FOLIAGE, varieties BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT, SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING and FOR SHADED PLACES, also SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST HARDY SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT, SHRUBS FOR FORMAL PLANTING, and STANDARD SHRUBS GROWN IN TREE FORM, are classified under their respective headings.

CLIMBING SHRUBS and hardy vines are also classified under a separate heading.

THE PRICES noted are for Shrubs of the usual sizes, as usually selected for ornamental planting.

NEARLY ALL VARIETIES of HARDY SHRUBS can be supplied per 100 and per 1,000, of different sizes and of excellent quality at very low prices.

ACANTHOPANAX. Hercules Club.

See Aralia, Deciduous Trees, page 9.

AMORPHA. Indigo Bush.

FRAGRANS. FRAGRANT AMORPHA (II). Dark purple flowers in July. 35 cts.

FRUTICOSA. WILD INDIGO (II). Indigenous to Southern States. 35 cts.

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maple.

See Deciduous Trees, page 6.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

FLORA ALBA PLENA. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND (II). 35 and 50 cts.

FLORA RUBRA PLENA. DOUBLE RED FLOWERING ALMOND (II). 35 and 50 cts.

ANDROMEDA.

LIGUSTRINA. (II). White flowers in small clusters during May. 35 cts.

MARIANA. STAGGER BUSH (II). Glossy oval leaves; clustered cylindrical flowers. 50 cts.

RACEMOSA. (II). Sweet white flowers in long pendulous clusters. 50 cts.

SPECIOSA. (II). An almost evergreen shrub, similar in appearance to the Floribunda variety. 75 cts. to \$1.

For other Andromedas see DECIDUOUS TREES, also EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

AZALEA.

ARBORESCENS. (II). Rich dark green foliage and white or rose tinted fragrant flowers late in summer. \$5 and \$7.50 per doz.

CALENDULACEA. (II). Flame-colored flowers late in May. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

GHEENT and PONTICA. (III). I offer the best collection of these beautiful shrubs obtainable. They are made up of the best hardy varieties, of which there are many, the flowers appearing in great profusion in spring; *literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues in brilliant distinct colors.* Planted either in groups or borders the effect is charming.

They will flourish in any good peaty soil or sandy loam, made rich by leaf mold or similar material. Like the Rhododendron and other hardy Azaleas, these plants remove with a ball and mass of fibrous roots, engendering practically no risk in transplanting. Selected well-budded plants of the finest hardy varieties, \$10 and \$15 per dozen; extra, \$18 per dozen; \$50, \$75 and \$150 per 100.

AZALEA A. KOSTER. (III). One of the finest hardy plants of recent introduction; golden yellow flowers, very fine. Strong, well-budded plants. \$18 per dozen.

MOLLIS. (III). One of the finest hardy shrubs; of Japanese origin, but now grown largely. Although perfectly hardy in most situations, it is valuable for forcing, flowering early and in great profusion. There are about twenty named varieties, the flowers of which are very large and of various colors, in red, orange, primrose and yellow. The finest seedlings are also hardy and very fine, the bloom appearing on the ends of the branches as with Rhododendrons. Large, rich green foliage, contrasting finely with the showy flowers. Very effective in beds and masses or in borders with other flowers. Selected well-budded plants, producing almost a solid covering of beautiful flowers the first season, \$10 and \$15 per dozen; \$50 to \$150 per 100; smaller, well-budded plants, \$35 per 100.

MOLLIS. Extra Exposition Specimens (III). **limited stock of beautiful plants, 2 to 3 feet, very bushy, 60 to 80 buds each; very fine for immediate effect; \$20 per dozen; \$150 per 100.**

MOLLIS. STANDARD OR TREEFORM (II). See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS.

MOLLIS SINENSIS. (III). Large brilliant flowers of distinct colors. Well-budded, bushy plants, \$10 per dozen.

NARCISSIFLORA (II). A fine hybrid hardy Ghent Azalea. Especially distinct; large bright golden yellow double flowers. Perfectly hardy; blooms with greatest profusion. \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

NUDIFLORA. SWEET NATIVE PURPLE AZALEA (II). 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and 1,000.



FORMAL EFFECT OBTAINED WITH EVERGREENS.

AZALEA VISCOSA. WILD SWEET HONEYSUCKLE or SWAMP PINK (II). 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

VASEYI. (I). A beautiful Azalea, Medium-sized leaves and a profusion of pink flowers that come out in spring before the leaves. 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Shrub.

HALIMIFOLIA. GROUNDSEL SHRUB (II). Beautiful dark green foliage, fine in autumn; white, fluffy seed pods in late summer. Valuable also for seashore planting. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

CANADENSIS. AMERICAN BARBERRY (II). Yellow flowers, and red berries in the autumn. 25 to 50 cts.

FORTUNEI. (III). Dwarf habit, with small, pale green foliage, which changes to a brilliant red in autumn. 50 cts.

ILICIFOLIA. (II). A fine variety with large dark green leaves, which remain on the plant until late in the winter. 50 cts.

SIEBOLDI. SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY (III). A fine variety with scarlet berries. 50 cts.

THUNBERGII. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY (III). A rare Japanese variety of dwarf, compact habit, and one of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. Bright red berries in summer; foliage turns to glowing red in autumn. Very choice and hardy. 25 to 50 cts.; \$3 to \$6 per dozen; low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

VULGARIS. EUROPEAN BARBERRY (II). Simi-

lar to Canadensis; used considerably for hedges. 25 to 50 cts.; low rates per 100 and 1,000.

BERBERIS VAR. PURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY (II). A valuable sort, with rich dark purple foliage and purple fruit. Very fine. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

BUDDLEIA.

CURVIFLORA. (II). Spikes of lilac flowers in midsummer. A fine bloomer. 35 cts.

LINDLEYANA. (II). Dark purplish colored flowers. 25 cts.

CALLICARPA.

JAPONICA. (II). Small purple flowers in May. Large violet fruit. 25 to 50 cts.

PURPUREA. PURPLE CALLICARPA (III). Small brilliant purple flowers in August and September. 25 to 50 cts.

CALYCANTHUS.

FLORIDUS. CAROLINA ALLSPICE (II). Known as the Sweet Shrub from the agreeable odor of its wood; double chocolate-colored flowers. Large glossy foliage. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates in quantity.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea Tree.

ARBORESCENS. SIBERIAN PEA TREE (I). Light green foliage; very hardy; small pea-like yellow blossoms. Blooms in June. 25 cts. to \$1.

CHAMLAGU. CHINESE CARAGANA (I). Large yellow flowers, gradually becoming reddish. Very attractive. 50 and 75 cts.

CARYOPTERIS.

MASTACANTHUS. BLUE SPIRAEA (III). Clusters of blue flowers, very fragrant and beautiful. Blooms in fall until frost. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CASSIA.

MARYLANDICA. SENNA BUSH (III). Yellow flowers late in June. A fine plant for massing. 25 to 35 cts.

CEANOTHUS.

AMERICANUS. NEW JERSEY TEA (II). A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers; profuse bloom in June and July. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CEPHALANTHUS.

OCCIDENTALIS. BUTTON BUSH (II). Large, compact form. Flowers yellowish white on a small, round, button-like head, an inch in diameter. Moist, shady places. 25 to 50 cts.

CERASUS.

PUMILA. SAND CHERRY (I). Of trailing habit. 25 to 50 cts.

For other varieties of *Cerasus* see *DECIDUOUS TREES*, page 11.

CERCIS. Judas Tree.

See *Deciduous Trees*, page 12.

CITRUS.

TRIFOLIATA. JAPANESE ORANGE (I). Dwarf, compact habit, robust growth, and hardy. Grows well in almost any soil or situation; sharp thorns, bright glossy green foliage. Excellent for hedges. Strong plants, 50 cts. \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Low prices per 100.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree.

See *Deciduous Trees*, page 12.

CLERODENDRON.

FOETIDUM. (II). Blooms in midsummer. Flowers pink and fragrant. 50 cts.

SEROTINUM. (II). Japanese shrub that blooms in midsummer. Has loose panicles of flowers, purple and white. 50 cts.

TRICHOTOMUM. (II). White flowers in heads in late summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

CLETHRA.

ALNIFOLIA. SWEET PEPPER BUSH (I). Spikes of pure white flowers and rich green foliage. 35 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

COLUTEA.

ARBORESCENS. BLADDER SENNA (I). Delicate Acacia-like foliage, with yellow flowers and reddish pods in autumn. 35 cts.

COMPTONIA.

ASPLENIFOLIA. SWEET FERN (II). Dark green fern-like leaves. Brownish yellow flowers in late spring. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

See also *Deciduous Tree*, page 12.

ALTERNIFOLIA. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD (II). Large foliage, creamy white flowers, very fragrant. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

CORNUS CIRGINATA. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD (II). Small white flowers in early summer. Round leaves and blue fruit. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

MASCULA. CORNELIAN CHERRY (II). Bright yellow flowers in spring. 35 cts.

VAR. VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY (II). Beautiful variegated foliage and bright golden yellow, double flowers in early spring. Fine. 50 cts.

PANICULATA. PANICLED DOGWOOD (II). Smooth bark; leaves pointed, light green on the upper side, whitish beneath. White flowers and fruit. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

SANGUINEA. RED BRANCHED DOGWOOD (II). The well-known variety. Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. 25 cts. Special low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA. (II). Crimson red branches and large leaves with deep green center, bordered with white or straw color. Foliage permanent all summer. 50 cts. to \$1. \$5 to \$9 per dozen.

SERICEA. (AMONUM) SILKY CORNEL (II). Reddish branches with narrow silky leaves. A late bloomer. Blue fruit in October. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SIBERICA. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (II). Bright red bark in winter. Rare. 50 cts.

VAR. MARGINALIS. SILVER MARGINED-LEAVED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD (II). A remarkable variety with silver margined foliage and red bark in winter. 50 cts.

SPÆTHII. (II). Very distinct, rich foliage, variegated with bright yellow. Compact habit. 50 cts.

STOLONIFERA. (II). A native variety, with smooth, slender branches, usually red in winter. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

STRICTA. WHITE FRUITED DOGWOOD (II). Slender and upright in growth. White flowers followed by white fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

CORONILLA.

EMERUS. SCORPION SENNA (II). Compact habit, light reddish yellow flowers. Blossoms in May and June. 25 to 50 cts.

CORYLUS. Hazel, Filbert.

See also *Nut Trees*.

AMERICANA. AMERICAN FILBERT (II). Useful as a screen. 35 cts.

AVELLANA. EUROPEAN FILBERT (II). 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT (I). Very conspicuous shrub, with large leaves of a dark rich red or crimson purple color. Distinct, hardy and fine. 50 cts.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN-LEAVED FILBERT (II). A fine variety, with yellow foliage. \$1.

VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED FILBERT (I). Deeply cut foliage. Very ornamental. 75 cts.

COTONEASTER.

MICROPHYLLA. See *EVERGREEN SHRUBS*, page 33.

SIMONEII. (II). Fine shrub, with showy flowers and fruit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 45.)

CRATAEGUS. Thorn.

See Deciduous Trees, page 13.

CRATAGUS PYRACANTHA.

Evergreen Thorn.

See Evergreen Shrubs, page 33.

CYDONIA (PYRUS) Quince.

JAPONICA. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (II). Bright scarlet crimson, flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs; thorny and of compact growth. 25 to 50 cts. Also one of the best deciduous hedge plants; more hardy than the Privet. Different sizes. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

VAR. ATROSANGUINEA FL. PL. DOUBLE SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (II). A fine, showy variety, with semi-double dark crimson flower. 50 cts.

VAR. MALLARDII. (II). A very fine variety, with white and rose flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. TRICOLOR. (III). Dwarf compact growth and leaves distinctly variegated with bright pink. Rare and choice. 50 to 75 cts.

VAR. UMBELLICATA. (II). Flowers a brilliant rosy red; fruit large. One of the best. 35 cts.

DAPHNE.

CNEORUM. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 34.

GENKWA. (III). Japanese variety, with purple flowers. Fine. 75 cts.

MEZEREUM. (III). Small, erect branches and clusters of pink flowers in March. Earliest flowering shrub to bloom. 50 cts.

DESMODIUM.

JAPONICUM. (LESPEDEZA) (III). A beautiful shrub bearing white flowers in September. 35 and 50 cts.

PENDULIFLORUM. (LESPEDEZA SIEBOLDI) (III). Rare and handsome shrub, covered from Aug-

ust to October with compound panicles of rose and purple pea-shaped blossoms. These long sprays of bloom have a pendulous habit and make a beautiful effect the whole season of flowering. One of the best hardy shrubs. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

DEUTZIA.

CORYMBIFLORA. (II). A Chinese variety of Deutzia with large clusters of large snow-white flowers in July and September. 50 cts.

CRENATA. (II) Large double white flowers, back of petals slightly tinted with rose; a profuse bloomer, large flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. AUREA VARIEGATA. GOLDEN VARIEGATED DEUTZIA (II). A new golden-leaved variety of Gracilis. 35 cts.

VAR. FLORE ALBA PLENA. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA (II). Pure white and very double flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. (II). A beautiful shrub with large double white flowers; petals slightly tinted with rose on the back; blooms in profusion and is of a vigorous habit. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

FORTUNEI. (II). Single white, 25 to 50 cts.

GRACILIS. SLENDER-BRANCHED DEUTZIA (III). Pure white, handsome flowers. Dwarf bushy habit. Very beautiful when in bloom. 25 and 35 cts. Low rates per 100. See STANDARD SHRUBS and DECORATIVE PLANTS and page 46.

HYBRIDA LEMOINEI. (III). Dwarf in habit. Pure snow-white single flowers in large panicles. Very handsome. A great favorite. 50 cts. to \$1.

PARVIFLORA. (II). A hardy shrub of Northern China. Upright stems, and in early June

covered with creamy white flowers in large clusters. 35 to 75 cts.

DEUTZIA SCABRA. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA (II). Profusion of white flowers. Fine. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA. Weigelia.

CANDIDA. WHITE-FLOWERING WEIGELA (II). Of vigorous habit, producing a profusion of pure white flowers in June. Blooms late; continues until autumn. 35 and 50 cts.

HORTENSIS NIVEA. WHITE FLOWERING WEIGELA (II). Of dwarf, spreading habit; has large foliage and a profusion of pure white flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. RUBRA. (II). Deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best. 35 cts.

HYBRIDA EVA RATHKE. (II). A new Weigela, and one of the finest of the newer shrubs. Bright crimson. Beautiful flowers. 50 cts.

HYBRIDA MONSIEUR LEMOINE. (II). Flowers pale flesh color at first, changing to rose, then deep red. A fine variety. 35 cts.

ROSEA. (II). One of the best known and highest esteemed of the Weigelas. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. AMABILIS. (II). Large foliage, pink flowers, blooming freely in autumn. 35 cts.

VAR. DESBOISII. (II). A beautiful variety; deep rose-colored flowers resembling ROSEA, but much darker. Valuable. 35 cts.

VAR. FLORIBUNDA. (II). Numerous dark red flowers; fine. 35 cts.

NANA VARIEGATA. (III). A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; light yellow leaves turning to white, flowers deep rose. 35 cts.

SESSILIFOLIA. (II). BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A native variety. Flowers yellow, turning to white about the middle of July. 25 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

TRIFIDA. (II). Also a native variety. Flowers earlier than the SESSILIFOLIA. 25 cts. Low prices per 100.

DIRCA.

PALUSTRIS. LEATHERWOOD (II). A native species with very pliable shoots; low bushy habit. Very early yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

ELAEGNUS. Oleaster.

ARGENTEA. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER (II). Erect growth, beautiful silvery foliage and small yellow flowers in midsummer. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

EDULIS. (III). Dark green and silvery white foliage; dwarf spreading habit, yellow flowers, fruit oblong and bright red, covered with white dots. 75 cts.

HORTENSIS. GARDEN OLEASTER (II). Silvery leaves similar to those of above. Fine in contrast with green foliage. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LONGPIPES. (II). JAPANESE OLEASTER. Vigorous growth, spreading branches; foliage bright green above, silvery underneath. Yellow flowers in summer in great profusion, followed by orange-colored berries. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

PARVIFLORA. (II). Known as Silver Thorn on account of its silvery foliage. Sweet scented flowers and mottled red berries. 50 cts to \$1.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush, Spindle Tree.

ALATA. (II). CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. From Japan. Magnificent rose-colored foliage in autumn. 75 cts.

AMERICANUS OBOVATUS. (II). A native shrub with trailing habit, drooping branches which take root, constantly spreading. Thin oblong leaves of a dull green color. 25 and 35 cts.

ATROPURPUREUS. BURNING BUSH (I). A tall growing shrub, with large leaves, turning to bright red in autumn; red fruit. 50 cts.

EUROPÆUS. EUROPEAN EUONYMUS (II). A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored fruit in autumn. Fine. Low prices per 100.

LATIFOLIUS. BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS (II). Broad, glossy foliage and large, bright carmine-red fruit. 50 and 75 cts.

NANA. (II). Narrow leaves, turning purple in the fall. Dwarf and spreading habit. 35 and 50 cts.

SIEBOLDI. (III). A Japanese variety with large dark leaves. Distinct. \$1.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush.

GRANDIFLORA. (I). A beautiful shrub. Compact growth and can be trimmed in dwarf form if desired. Pure white flowers. Blooms in May about the time of Lilacs. \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Low prices in quantity.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

INTERMEDIA. (I). Bright yellow flowers. Foliage resembles VIRIDISSIMA. 35 cts.

FORTUNEI. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA (II). Deep green foliage and bright yellow flowers. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SUSPENS. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL (II). Somewhat pendulous in habit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VIRIDISSIMA. (II). Producing very early in spring beautiful yellow flowers, which extend along the whole length of the stem; rich foliage in autumn; an elegant blooming shrub. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

FOTHERGILLA.

ALNIFOLIA. (II). Somewhat rare native shrub. White blossoms early in June. 50 cts.

GENISTA.

SCOPARIA. SCOTCH BROOM (II). Long, rich green, fine foliage. Small bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in great profusion in early summer. One of the best of all the hardy shrubs for seashore planting, as it bears the salt spray well and is particularly adapted to sandy soils. Hardy and easily grown. Strong plants, \$10 to \$20 per 100. Very low prices per 1,000.

HALESIA. Snowdrop, Silver Bell.

TETRAPTERA. SILVER BELL OF SNOWDROP TREE (I). A large shrub, having bell-shaped white flowers in May and four-winged fruit. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HAMAMELIS.

VIRGINIANA. WITCH HAZEL (II). Similar in appearance to the common hazel, CORYLUS AMERICANA. A good-sized shrub, bearing small yellow flowers in late autumn. Succeeds well in partially shaded situations. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. *Althæa*, Rose of Sharon.

BOULE DE FEU. (I). Strong growing plant, with large double flowers of a beautiful violet-red color; blooms late. 35 cts.

FLORE PLENA. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE-FLOWERING ALTHÆA (I). Double violet-blue flowers of medium size. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

JEANNE D'ARC. (I). Fine new variety. Pure white and very double flowers. 35 cts.

LEOPOLDII. (I). Large blush pink double flowers. 35 cts.

PEONIFLORA. DOUBLE LILAC ALTHÆA (I). Handsome double lilac flowers. 50 cts.

PURPUREA. SINGLE PURPLE ALTHÆA (I). Common Rose of Sharon. 35 cts.

PURPUREA FLORE PLENA. DOUBLE PURPLE ALTHÆA (I). Clear red color. 50 cts.

RUBRA. DOUBLE RED ALTHÆA (I). Clear red color. 50 cts.

TOTUS ALBUS. WHITE FLOWERING ALTHÆA (I). Single, pure white flowers; fine. 50 cts.

VARIEGATA FLORE PLENA. DOUBLE VARIEGATED OR PAINTED LADY ALTHÆA (I). Flowers white, purple outside, with shaded pink petals. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

Other varieties can also be furnished.

HIPPOPHAE.

RHAMNOIDES. SEA BUCKTHORN (II). Strong growing bush, irregularly shaped. Effective for seashore; very hardy. 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

HYDRANGÆA.

ARBORESCENS. (I). A native variety, with fine white flowers early in summer. 25 and 35 cents. Low prices in quantity.

HORTENSIS. COMMON GARDEN OR CHANGEABLE HYDRANGÆA (III). Originally from Japan. Not entirely hardy here. Immense globular heads of rose color or light blue flowers. Very valuable for growing in tubs or boxes for summer flowering, or in the open ground if protected in winter. 75 cts. and up.

NIVEA. (II). Fine hardy variety, leaves silvery white underneath. Very effective for lawns. 35 and 50 cts.

OTAKSA. (III). Deep green foliage, and immense trusses of rose-colored flowers. For pot culture only. 50 cts. and up.

PANICULATA. (II). Similar to the following with single flower panicles borne on upright stalks. 35 to 50 cts.

VAR. GRANDIFLORA. (I). Entirely hardy everywhere, and one of the most popular and valuable shrubs grown. Immense heart-shaped panicles of pure white flowers, which appear in profusion in July and August, turning to delicate pink and remaining in perfection until late in autumn. A solid bed of these Hydrangeas is one of the most effective objects on a lawn in summer when but few hardy shrubs are in bloom. Fine plants, 25 cts. to \$1.00. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000. See page 43.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGÆA (II). Large leaves, lobed like those of the oak, and downy underneath. Fine. \$1.

RADIATA. (II). White flowers in July. Foliage silvery underneath. 35 and 50 cts.

RAMULIS COCCINEIS. RED-BRANCHED HYDRANGÆA (II). Blooms in large trusses of rose-colored flowers from every shoot. 50 cts.

HYDRANGÆA THOMAS HOGG. (III). Pure white flowers; not hardy, but especially fine for pot or tub culture. 50 cts. to \$5.00.

VAR. ROSEA. (II). A red-flowering variety of Thomas Hogg. \$1.

STANDARD OR TREE HYDRANGÆAS. See STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

AUREUM. GOLDEN ST. JOHN'S WORT (III). A variety having large glowing yellow flowers from July to October. Choice. 50 cts.

CALYCINUM. (III). Large, smooth, dark green leaves, and bright, golden yellow flowers two or three inches in diameter; bloom profuse and continuous all summer. Of spreading habit. Succeeds well under trees and in shady situations. 50 cts.

DENSIFLORUM. (III). Very shrubby. Profusion of yellow flowers throughout the summer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

KALMIANUM. COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT (III). A native spreading variety, with bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds in shaded situations. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

MOSERIANUM. (III). Perfectly hardy; blooms continuously the entire season. Golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens; low growing habit. One of the best of the newer shrubs. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PATULUM. (III). Fine yellow flowers from midsummer to autumn. 35 cts.

ILEX.

DECIDUA. DECIDUOUS HOLLY (I). A shrub somewhat similar to the ILEX OPACA, and flowering in May. Prefers moist ground. 35 cts.

GLABRA. INKBERRY. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS under PRINOS GLABRA, page 35.

VERTICILLATA. BLACK ALDER (I). White flowers in July and brilliant red fruit all winter. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

ITEA.

VIRGINICA. VIRGINIA ITEA (II). Small bush; white flowers in June; fine tint in autumn. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

KERRIA. *Corchorus*.

JAPONICA. JAPAN CORCHORUS (III). A slender shrub of low growth; leaves small and pointed, with abundant single yellow flowers in June. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS FROM JAPAN (III). A dwarf variety of slender growth; small green leaves edged with white. Valuable dwarf shrub. 35 and 50 cts.

VAR. FLORE PLENA. DOUBLE-FLOWED CORCHORUS OR GLOBE FLOWER (III). Early double yellow flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. RAMULIS AUREIS. (III). An odd variety. Effective in winter. 35 cts.

LAURUS (LINDERA).

BENZON. SPICE BUSH (I). Large shrubs or trees, with pleasant aromatic odor to the wood. Small yellow flowers before the foliage. Bright red berries in summer and autumn. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

LAURUS NOBILIS. Bay Tree.

See Standard Shrubs and Decorative Plants.

SPECIMEN PLANTS OF *DEUTZIA GRACILIS*.

(See page 43.)

LEUCOTHOE.

See *Andromeda* under *Evergreen Shrubs*, page 33.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

AMURENSE. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (II). An almost evergreen variety. Upright growth. Dark foliage. Very hardy. 35 cts.

IBOTA. JAPANESE PRIVET (II). Large, white, fragrant flowers; abundant bloomer; foliage large, glossy and distinct. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. REGELIANUM. REGEL'S PRIVET (II). A new and very hardy variety. Horizontal spreading branches. Fine for hedges or massing as well as single planting. 50 cts.

LAURIFOLIUM. LAUREL-LEAVED PRIVET (II). Large leaves; fine. 25 and 50 cts.

OVALIFOLIUM. CALIFORNIA PRIVET (I). Fine foliage, of vigorous growth and compact habit. Succeeds in almost any situation, and is the most popular hedge plant. All sizes, 25 cts. to \$1. Very low prices per 100, per 1,000 and per 10,000; from \$20 per thousand and upwards, according to size and quantity. See *HEDGE PLANTS*.

VULGARE. COMMON OR EUROPEAN PRIVET (II). Shining green leaves and spikes of white flowers. Valuable for massing and hedges; not as large in habit nor foliage as the CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 25 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

AUREUM. GOLDEN PRIVET (II). A rare variety, with leaves distinctly margined with bright yellow. Hardy and pretty. 50 cts.

STANDARD OR TREE PRIVET. See *STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS*.

LIMONIA. Hardy Orange.

See *Citrus*, page 42.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle.

ALBERTI. (II). A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping in habit; leaves narrow, and bell-shaped flowers of a violet color. 50 cts.

CANDIDA. (II). Brilliant scarlet fruit. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

FRAGRANTISSIMA. FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (II). Small, deep green foliage, and fragrant pink or yellowish-white flowers before the leaves, which are retained till very late; a fine shrub. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HISPIDA. (II). A variety of bush form, with trumpet-shaped, blue flowers. 75 cts.

LEDEBOURI. LEDEBOUR'S HONEYSUCKLE (II). From California. Distinct variety, with red flowers in May. 35 cts.

MORROWI. (II). New variety from Japan. Lemon colored flowers, followed by rich yellow berries. 35 cts.

STANDISHI. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE (II). Foliage large; creamy white, fragrant flowers early in May. 35 cts.

TARTARICA. RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (II). Red flowers in spring, followed by orange-scarlet berries. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. ALBA. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (II). 35 cts.

VAR. GRANDIFLORA. PINK FLOWERING HONEYSUCKLE (II). Ornamental, strong growing kind; pretty pink and white flowers. 35 cts.

LONICERA XYLOSTEUM. FLY HONEYSUCKLE (II). An old shrub bearing cream-colored flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

For other varieties of HONEYSUCKLE see *CLIMBING VINES* and *TRAILING SHRUBS*.

MYRICA. Bayberry.

CERIFERA. BAYBERRY OR WAX MYRTLE (II). Almost evergreen. Spreading, bushy habit. Distinct rich green foliage. Showy white waxy berries. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

GALE. SWEET GALE (II). A small shrub with very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

NEVIUSIA.

ALABAMENSIS. (II). A fine shrub indigenous to the Southern States. Feathery white flowers in May. Quite hardy. 50 cts.

PAEONIA.

MOUTAN. UPRIGHT OR TREE PAEONIES (II). Enormous showy flowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Attain the size of shrubs of medium growth, and are strikingly effective. Best hardy varieties. \$1 to \$5.

PAVIA.

MACROSTACHYA. DWARF WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT (II). Numerous upright spikes or racemes of compact white flowers on the ends of the branches in July, when few flowers are in bloom. Bold and handsome foliage; dwarf compact habit. Fine. \$5 to \$7.50 per dozen.

PHILADELLHUS. Syringa, Mock Orange.

CORONARIUS. GARLAND SYRINGA (I). The popular common Syringa, having delicately perfumed white flowers in June. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

FOLIIS AUREIS. GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA (II). Beautiful hardy shrub of easiest culture; holds golden color the entire season. 25 to 50 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. LARGE FLOWERED SYRINGA (II). Showy; flowering late. 35 cts.

VAR. SPECIOSISSIMUS. (III). Of dwarf habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet, and covered with large, white, fragrant flowers. Fine. 35 cts.

LEMOINEI ERECTUS. LEMOINE'S ERECT SYRINGA (I). Flowers creamy white and closely clustered. A new variety. 50 cts.

NANA. DWARF SYRINGA (III). Low growing forming a dense, compact bush; seldom produces flowers. 35 cts.

NIVALIS. (I). Entirely pure white flowers without fragrance. 35 cts.

PUBESCENS. HOARY-LEAVED SYRINGA (I). Handsome, long, hoary leaves and white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

SALICIFOLIA. WILLOW-LEAVED SYRINGA (II). Of dwarf habit; edges of leaves curled. 35 cts.

SPECIOSA. (I). Dwarf compact habit, and with very large sweet-scented white flowers. Distinct and fine. 35 cts.

PHOTINIA.

VILLOSA. (I). A large shrub with handsome foliage, bearing clusters of white flowers to-

wards the end of May, and reddish berries in the fall, which are very attractive. 50 cts to \$1.

POTENTILLA.

FRUTICOSA. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL (II). Of rather spreading habit with small leaves and bright yellow flowers in midsummer. 25 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

PRINOS.

See Ilex, page 45.

PRUNUS. Plum.

JAPONICA RUBRO PLENO. DWARF DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PLUM (II). Bears in May, before the leaves appear, a great many small double, rose-like flowers closely set upon the twigs. 35 cts.

MARITIMA. BEECH PLUM (I). A valuable shrub for seashore planting; low bush, fine separate oval leaves; soft, downy underneath. Round purple or crimson fruit. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

PISSARDI. (I). One of the best purple-leaved shrubs. Should be planted in an exposed situation; fine for masses of color. 35 to 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPINOSA PURPUREA. (II). A new dwarf purple-leaved variety, more compact than Pissardi; pink flowers. \$2.

TOMENTOSA. (II). From Japan. Plaited leaves and red fruit resembling currants. 35 cts.

TRILOBA. DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM (II). One of the handsomest shrubs in spring. 35 and 50 cts.

PTELIA. Hop Tree.

TRIFOLIATA. HOP TREE (I). Of robust habit and growth, and with winged fruit in clusters. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN-LEAVED HOP TREE (I). Glossy, golden foliage, distinct and permanent all summer. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PYRUS.

ARBUTIFOLIA. CHOKE BERRY (II). Showy white flowers early in May, followed later by brilliant scarlet berries. 25 and 35 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

JAPONICA. JAPAN QUINCE. See CYDONIA, page 43.

See also DECIDUOUS TREES, page 16.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

CAROLINIANA. CAROLINA BUCKTHORN (I). Large shrub with small white flowers and handsome foliage. Profusion of red berries in autumn. 25 to 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CATHARTICUS. BUCKTHORN (I). Dark green foliage, white flowers; used for hedges. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

RHODODENDRONS.

See page 35.

RHODODORA.

CANADENSIS. (II). In April the branches are covered with deep pink blossoms, leaves appearing later in the season. 50 to 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

RHODOTYPUS.

KERRIODIDES. (I). A rare Japanese shrub, with handsome, large, dark, plicate foliage, and a profusion of single, pure white flowers in midsummer. Very fine. 25 to 75 cts.

RHUS. Sumach.

AROMATICA. FRAGRANT SUMACH (II). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor, leaves lobed; flowers of a greenish white. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

COPALLINA. DWARF SUMACH (II). Lustrous green foliage, changing to rich red in the autumn. Yellowish-green flowers in midsummer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

COTINOIDES. SOUTHERN SMOKE TREE (I). A rare native variety, similar to the CONTINUS. Very hardy. \$2.

COTINUS. PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE (I). Curious, large-growing shrub; profusion of delicate, fringe-like flowers in midsummer; large dark foliage. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

GLABRA. SMOOTH SUMACH (I). Red seeds, and foliage in autumn. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

GLABRA LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH (I). Deeply cut, fern-like leaves, changing in autumn to a deep red. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

OSBECKI. (I). A variety from China. 75 cts.

TYPHINA. STAGHORN SUMACH (I). May be grown either as a shrub or a tree. Clusters or scarlet fruit in the autumn. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

RIBES. Currant.

AUREUM. YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT (II). Shining, glaucous leaves; yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CINOSBATI. WILD GOOSEBERRY (II). Large prickly fruit. 35 and 50 cts.

FLORIDUM. WILD BLACK CURRANT (II). Pretty yellowish flowers early in spring. Fruit dark, somewhat resembling the cultivated Black Currant. 35 cts.

GORDONIANUM. GORDON'S CURRANT (II). Crimson and yellow flowers, with a spicy and agreeable fragrance. 35 cts.

SANGUINEUM. CRIMSON FLOWERING CURRANT (II). Deep red flowers in early spring. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

FLORE PLENA. DOUBLE CRIMSON FLOWERING CURRANT (II). Fine. 35 cts.

ROSA.

See Roses.

RUBUS. Bramble.

CRATÆGIFOLIUS. (II). An ornamental variety, of robust and erect habit; large, deep green foliage, changing to a dark red in the autumn; bright red fruit in July. 35 cts.

FRUTICOSUS. DOUBLE FLOWERING BRAMBLE (II). Creeping habit; white flowers in June. 35 cts.

VAR. LACINIATUS. CUT-LEAVED OR PARSLEY-LEAVED BRAMBLE (II). Low, trailing habit; foliage glossy, deeply cut and quite ornamental. Produces palatable fruit. 75 cts.

HISPIDUS. RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY (III). A native variety, coarse foliage, small white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

ODORATUS. FLOWERING RASPBERRY (II). Large lobed leaves; beautiful pink or purple clusters of fragrant blossoms all summer. 25 cts. Low rates in quantity.

**SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.** (See page 50)**SAMBUCUS. Elder.**

CANADENSIS. COMMON ELDER (I). Broad heads of white flowers in June and dark red berries in autumn. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

NIGRA. BLACK-BERRIED ELDER (I). A native of Europe; of medium size, spreading, irregular habit; bears purplish black berries in September. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. AUREA. GOLDEN ELDER (I). Bright colored leaves, distinct in summer; of vigorous spreading habit, but may be trained into compact form. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAVED ELDER (I). Deeply lacinated foliage. 50 cts.

VAR. VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER (I). Very showily marked. 50 cts.

RACEMOSA or **PUBENS.** RED-BERRIED ELDER (I). White flowers followed by bright red berries. 25 to 35 cts.

VAR. PLUMOSA AUREA. (I). The finest in rich coloring of all the hardy shrubs; the entire foliage remaining a bright, beautiful golden color throughout the summer. Growth and habit slower and more compact than other Sambucus. A shrub that should be in every collection. 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

SPIRÆA. Meadowsweet.

ARIÆFOLIA. WHITE BEAM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Medium sized, delicate foliage; greenish white flowers in July. Succeeds well in shaded places.

BILARDII. (II). Pink flowers, blooming nearly all summer. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

BUMALDA. (II). Dwarf, vigorous habit, narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in mid-summer and autumn. One of the desirable shrubs. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. WATERERI. (III). Rich pink and crimson flowers in mid-summer. Compact bushy habit; profusion of bloom. Very valuable for general planting. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

CALLOSA. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA (II). Clusters of rose-colored flowers. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA CALLOSA ALBA. DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA (II). A fine white flowering dwarf variety. 35 cts.

CHAMÆDRIFOLIA. GERMANDA-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). A beautiful variety, with branches covered in June with white flowers. 35 cts.

CRATÆGIFOLIA. HAWTHORN-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). A handsome variety; resembling the Lance-Leaved. 50 cts.

CRENATA. (II). A free bloomer; of low growth, producing dull white flowers in May and June. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

DOUGLASII. DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA (II). A strong grower, irregular in form; attractive foliage, and deep rose-colored flowers in July. 35 cts.

EXIMIA. (III). Dwarf habit; bright rose-colored flowers in July. 35 cts.

FONTENAYSI. (II). Vigorous and a free bloomer, large panicles of greenish white flowers latter part of June. 35 cts.

HYPERICIFOLIA. HYPERICUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (III). A dwarf variety, blooming early; foliage small, narrow; flowers white.

JAPONICA. See SPIRÆA BUMALDA.

OPULIFOLIA AUREA. GOLDEN-LEAVED SPIRÆA or NINE BARK (II). Double white flowers, conspicuous and very effective; yellow foliage. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

PANICULATA. (II). A fine variety with close heads of rosy pink flowers in June. 35 cts.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENA. BRIDAL WREATH or PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). From Japan, and has pure white daisy-like flowers in May. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

REEVESII. LANCE-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Pointed narrow leaves and large round clusters of white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VAR. FLORE PLENA. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA (II). Beautiful double white flowers about the middle of May. 35 cts.

SALICIFOLIA. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA (II). Good grower; irregular, upright form; narrow pointed leaves; rose-colored flowers in June and July. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SUPERBA. (III). Dwarf habit; produces greenish white flowers in August. 35 cts.

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII. *SPIRÆA THUNBERG'S* (II). Long narrow leaves and white flowers. Also valuable for forcing. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

TOMENTOSA. (II). Large heads; pink flowers in July. 25 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAN HOUTTEI. (II). Rich, delicate green foliage, and pure white flowers in great cylindrical plumes, 1 to 2 feet in length. One of the best shrubs. 35 cts. Low prices per 100. See page 49.

STAPHYLEA Bladder-Nut.

BUMALDA. *JAPANESE BLADDER NUT* (II). A handsome shrub, producing cream-colored flowers in large clusters. 50 cts.

COLCHICA. *ASIATIC BLADDER NUT* (II). Clusters of fragrant white flowers in May. 50 cts.

TRIFOLIA. *AMERICAN BLADDER NUT* (II). Flowers beautiful, but less showy than the preceding varieties. 35 to 75 cts.

STEPHANANDRA.

FLEXUOSA. (II). Of rapid close growth, with finely cut leaves and loose clusters of white flowers in June. 35 cts.

STUARTIA.

PENTAGYNA. (I). A rare native shrub, with white or purplish flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

STYRAX.

JAPONICA. (I). Small dogwood-like leaves and horizontal branches of very picturesque appearance. Small, pure white, bell-shaped flowers along the branches. 50 cts.

OBASSIA. (I). White flowers; long stems. Fine. \$1.

SYMPHORICARPOS. St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry.

RACEMOSUS. *SNOWBERRY* (II). A popular hardy shrub, with small pink flowers and large white berries which last into winter. 35 cts. Low rates in quantity.

VARIEGATUS. *VARIEGATED ST. PETER'S WORT* (II). Of low growing, spreading habit; variegated foliage, very pretty. 35 cts.

VULGARIS. *RED-FRUITED OR INDIAN CURRANT* (II). Purple fruit, which hangs all winter. 35 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

SYMPLOCUS.

ABNICULATUS. (II). A very fine novelty from Japan, of medium growth, and covered with racemes of bright blue, oval berries. \$1.

CRATÆGOIDES. (II). In May is covered with small white flowers, and in the autumn has handsome blue berries. 35 to 50 cts.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

JAPONICA. *JAPANESE LILAC* (I). Flowers 12 to 20 inches in length, in immense pure white trusses. Perfectly hardy, and of upright, vigorous growth. From Japan, and one of the most interesting shrubs. 75 cts.

JOSKÆA. *CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC* (I). Dark shining leaves and purple flowers late in June. Very fine. 50 cts.

LIGUSTRINA PEKINENSIS PENDULA. *CHINESE WEeping LILAC* (I). Graceful drooping branches; large heads of white flowers. \$1.

PERSICA. *PERSIAN LILAC* (I). Small leaves, bright purple flowers; a popular variety. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. ALBA. *WHITE PERSIAN LILAC* (I). Fine white flowers. 50 cts.

SYRINGA ROTHOMAGENSIS RUBRA. *ROUEN LILAC* (I). Extra large panicles of abundant red flowers. One of the finest Lilacs. 75 cts.

SIBIRICA. *SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC* (I). Small narrow foliage; flowers white, slightly tinted with blue; fragrant. 50 cts.

VILLOSA. (I). From Japan. Large, full panicles of fragrant white flowers and purplish-red or rose-colored buds. Two or three weeks later than other lilacs. Large leaves, resembling those of the *Chionanthus* or *White Fringe*. Very fine. 75 cts.

VULGARIS. (I). The common purple Lilac. 35 cts. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

VAR. ALBA. (I). Common white Lilac. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. ALBA GRANDIFLORA. (I). Very large white flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. ABEL CARRIERE. (I). Large double bluish flowers. Under side of petal is of pinkish tinge. A choice variety. \$1.

VAR. ALBERT THE GOOD. (I). Extra fine large, dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. (I). Large trusses of blue violet flowers. 75 cts.

VAR. BELLE DE NANCY. (I). Very large, fine double flowers, rose-colored with whitish centers. New and distinct. \$1.

VAR. CHARLES X. (I). Large shining leaves and great trusses of reddish purple flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. CÆRULEA SUPERBA. (I). Flowers a light purple in bud, but a clear blue when fully open; truss large; one of the finest. 50 cts.

VAR. FRAU DAMMANN. (I). Panicles or truss of immense size; flowers pure white. This and the *LUDWIG SPAETH* are among the best lilacs. 50 cts.

VAR. FURST LICHENSTEIN. (I). Violet-pink single flowers, not greatly unlike the *JACQUES CALOT*. \$1.

VAR. GLORE DE LORRAINE. (I). Reddish lilac flowers in large clusters. 50 cts.

VAR. GIGANTEA. *GIANT LILAC* (I). Of vigorous, erect growth, with large leaves and spikes of dark bluish-purple flowers. 35 cts.

VAR. JACQUES CALOT. (I). A distinct variety, with very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers. \$1.

VAR. LAMARCK. (I). Very large panicles; individual flowers large double, and of rosy lilac color; fine when open. 50 cts.

VAR. LANGUIS. *LATE BLOOMING LILAC* (I). Large panicle, medium size, rose flowers. \$1.

VAR. LEMOINE. *LEMOINE'S LILAC* (I). Double rose-colored flowers, changing to lilac. Fine. 50 cts.

VAR. LOVANIENSIS. (I). Flowers of silvery pink; panicle large and very erect, showing the individual flowers to excellent advantage. 50 cts.

VAR. LUDWIG SPAETH. (I). A superb variety; panicle long; individual flowers large, single, of a dark purplish-red. \$1.

VAR. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. (I). Large panicles of red flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. MADAME LEMOINE. (I). Beautiful double white flowers. \$1.

VAR. MARIE LEGRAYE. (I). Large clusters of fine white flowers. A fine variety for forcing. 50 cts.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM. See page (52)

SYRINGA VULGARIS MICHAEL BUCHNER.

(II). Low growing, very large double flowers, of a pale lilac color; distinct and fine. 50 cts.

VAR. PRESIDENT GREVY. (I). Flowers a beautiful blue; very large and double; three-quarters of an inch in diameter; magnificent panicles, nearly a foot in length. 75 cts.

SYRINGA VULGARIS PRESIDENT CARNOT.

(I). Double lavender flowers with white centers. \$1.

VAR. PRESIDENT MASSART. (I). Fine large trusses of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. PRINCE OF WALES. (I). Large reddish-purple flowers. Fine. 75 cts.

VAR. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. (I). One of the best white flowering varieties. 50 cts.

SYRINGA VULGARIS RUBRA DE MARLEY.

(I). Rich crimson flowers. 50 cts.

VAR. VIRGINALIS. (I). Large, compact panicles of pure white flowers; more delicate than the common. 75 cts.

VAR. VERSCHAFFELTII. **VERSCHAFFELT'S LILAC** (I). Flowers of a dark red color in bud; lilac when open; large, compact panicle; distinct. 50 cts.

VAR. VILLE DE TROYES. A fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.

SPRINGA. For forcing.

FORCING LILACS. See **STANDARD SHRUBS** and **DECORATIVE PLANTS.**

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

AFRICANA. AFRICAN TAMARISK (II). Very effective, fine, feathery foliage and pink flowers. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

GALLICA. TAMARISK (II). A shrub with slender branches; foliage fine and feathery, and delicate pink flowers. 25 cts. Low prices per 100.

INDICA. (II). A robust rapidly growing variety. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SINENSIS. (II). Of vigorous, upright growth, with delicate, bright green foliage; rose-colored flowers in September. 35 cts.

VACCINIUM.

CORYMBOSUM. BLUEBERRY OR HUCKLEBERRY (II). White flowers early in spring; edible dark blue berries. Brilliant foliage in autumn. 25 cts. Low prices in quantity.

VACILLANS. (II). A smaller shrub than *V. corymbosum*; produces the well-known blueberry fruit of commerce. 25 and 35 cts.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Root.

CASSINOIDES. (II). Rich green leaves and white flowers in June; handsome dark red berries in fall. 25 cts.

DENTATUM. DENTATED-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Medium size, with curiously cut leaves; greenish-white flowers in June; berries in autumn. 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

LANTANA. LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM (I). Large, heavy, rich leaves, late in coloring and holding till late in autumn; great clusters of snow-white flowers in May. Fine. 25 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. RUGOSUM. ROUGH-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Very large leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers in May. Very handsome in flower and foliage. 25 to 50 cts.

LANTANOIDES. HOBDEL BUSH (II). Has a straggling, spreading habit with foliage similar to the lantana; fruit coral red turning to crimson. 75 cts to \$1. Low prices per 100.

VIBURNUM LATIFOLIUM. (II). New variety from Japan, with larger foliage than the *PLICATUM* and with fine "snowballs." \$1.

LENTAGO. SHEEPBERRY (II). A native shrub with bright green leaves and very fragrant yellowish white flowers. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

NEPALENSE. (I). Of robust growth, producing white flowers, which appear later than those of other viburnums. 50 cts.

NUDUM. WHITE ROD (I). Long oval-shaped leaves. Handsome ruby-colored fruit. 35 cts.

OPULUS. BUSH CRANBERRY (I). Hydrangea-like flowers, and brilliant red berries late in the fall. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. NANA. (II). A dwarf variety, forming small bush about two feet in height; does not bear any flowers. 75 cts.

VAR. STERILIS. GUELDER ROSE OR SNOWBALL TREE (I). A popular well-known variety with balls of snow-white flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

PLICATUM. PLICATE VIBURNUM OR JAPANESE SNOWBALL (II). Of moderate growth, compact habit, and with distinctly crinkled leaves of a rich, dark green color. Very solid flower ball, whiter than the common variety, some weeks later and remaining on much longer. One of the most desirable shrubs. 35 to 75 cts. See page 51.

PRUNIFOLIUM. PLUM-LEAVED VIBURNUM (II). Smooth foliage and clusters of white flowers late in the season. 50 cts.

TOMENTOSUM. (II). White single flowers in great profusion in May. 50 cts.

VITEX.

ANGUS-CASTUS. CHASTE SHRUB (II). Blossoms early in the fall. Pinkish lavender flowers in large loose clusters. 35 and 50 cts.

WEIGELA.

See *Diervilla*, page 44.

XANTHOCERAS.

SORBIFOLIA. (I). From Central Asia. Forms a round, upright bush, with smooth, reddish bark, foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Terminal clusters of white flowers, reddish copper-colored at base, in early spring. Choice and rare. \$1.

YUCCA.

See *Evergreen Shrubs*, page 35.

ZANTHORIZA.

APIFOLIA. SHRUB YELLOW ROOT (II). Low shrub with compound cut leaves and slender racemes of brownish purple flowers. 35 and 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

COLORLED FOLIAGE SHRUBS.

BERBERIS PURPUREA. Purple-leaved Barberry. Rich purple.

CORNUS MASCUA VARIEGATA. Variegated Cornelian Cherry. White and green variegation.

CORNUS SANGUINEA ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA. Variegated Red Branched Dogwood. White and green variegation.

CORNUS SIBERICA MARGINALIS. Silver margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood Silver margined.

CORYLUS ATROPURPUREA. Purple-leaved Filbert. Dark crimson.

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES. Japanese Oleaster. Silvery white underneath.

KERRIA JAPONICA ARGENTEA VARIEGATA. Silver variegated-leaved Japanese Cornus. Silvery white variegation.

LIGUSTRUM AUREUM. Golden Privet. Golden yellow.

PHILADELPHUS FOLIIS AUREIS. Golden-leaved Syringa. Golden.

PRUNUS PISSARDI. Purple-leaved Plum. Rich crimson.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA AUREA. Golden-leaved Hop Tree. Golden yellow.

SAMBUCUS AUREA. Golden Elder. Bright golden.

SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA AUREA. Golden-leaved Nine Bark. Bright yellow.

SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL FRUIT.

BERBERIS. Mostly red or purple fruit.

CALICARPA PURPUREA Violet purple fruit.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. Hardy Japanese Orange. Dull red fruit.

CORNUS. In variety. Various colored fruit.

ELÆAGNUS. In variety. Various colored berries.

EUONYMUS. In variety. Scarlet berries.

ILEX OPACA. American Holly. Bright red berries.

LONICERA. In variety. Rich red or yellow fruit.

MAHONIA. Various colored fruit.

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA. Choke Berry. Bright scarlet berries.

RHAMNUS. In variety. Black or red fruit.

RHUS. In variety. Scarlet and crimson fruit.

ROSA RUGOSA. Brilliant red seed balls.

RUBUS. In variety. Red fruit.

SAMBUCUS. In variety. Red fruit.

SYMPHORICARPUS. In variety. Red or white fruit.

VIBURNUM. In variety. Red fruit.

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING.

AZALEA VISCOSA. Wild Sweet Honeysuckle.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA. Groundsel Shrub.

BERBERIS. In variety. Barberry.

CASSANDRA CALYCVLATA. Leather leaf.

CORNUS. In variety. Dogwood.

GENISTA SCOPARIA. Scotch Broom.

GENISTA TINCTORIA. Broom.

HIPPOPHÆ RHAMNOIDES. Sea Buckthorn.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. Sassafras or Spice Bush.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARIS. Common Privet.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Wax Myrtle.

PRUNUS MARITIMA. Beach Plum.

ROSA RUGOSA. Japanese Rose.

SAMBUCUS. In variety Elder.

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA. Spiræa.

TAMARIX. Tamarsk.

SHRUBS FOR SHADED PLACES.

See also Trailing Vines for Shaded Places.

AZALEAS. Native kinds. Azalea.

BERBERIS. In variety. Barberry.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. New Jersey Tea.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

CORNUS. In variety. Cornelia Cherry.

DEUTZIA. In variety. Deutzia.

DIERVILLA TRIFIDA. Dwarf Weigela.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA. Witch Hazel.

HYPERICUMS. In variety. St. John's Wort.

ITEA VIRGINICA. Itea.

KALMIA. In variety. Mountain Laurel.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS. Sassafras.

LIGUSTRUM. In variety. Privet.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA. Holly-Leaved Mahonia.

PYRUS JAPONICA. Japanese Quince.

RHODODENDRON. Rhododendron.

RUBUS. In variety. Bramble.

SPIRÆA BUMALDA. Dwarf Spiræa.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry.

All the Shrubs noted above are described under their proper headings on the preceding pages.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF HARDY SHRUBS.

WHERE IMMEDIATE EFFECT in Shrub groupings and borders is desired, collections of the Hardy Shrubs are most effective.

IN ARRANGING the larger growing varieties as a background, or in the center of groupings, and the smaller varieties toward the borders or edges, the relative proportion in growth is maintained and harmonious proportion in all informal plantings is effectively accomplished.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS comprise all the best hardy varieties of Deciduous Shrubs, both in flower and foliage, and give a succession of bloom from the early blossoms of the CYDONIAS, FORSYTHIAS and LILACS in April to the late blooming HYDRANGEAS and HIBISCUS in autumn.

THE PLANTS are well rooted and well furnished and all are perfectly hardy, nicely branched and of selected sizes for immediate effect.

Collection No. 1. 50 Choice Shrubs, in 20 to 25 leading varieties, \$10.00; extra, \$12.50.

Collection No. 2. 100 Choice Shrubs, in 25 to 30 leading varieties, \$20.00; extra, \$25.00.

Collection No. 3. 100 Choice Shrubs, in general assortment, \$12.00; extra, \$18.00.

THESE COLLECTIONS have given excellent satisfaction to the many country estates wherever I have sent them for a number of years past.

SMALL TRANSPLANTING SHRUBS.

FOR ECONOMY and convenience for future planting it is often advantageous to put in nursery rows a good selection of the hardy, free-growing Shrubs.

FINE, GOOD, well rooted young plants of the principal varieties, such as the BARBERRIES, CORNUS, CYDONIAS, DEUTZIAS, FORSYTHIAS, ELDERS, HYDRANGEAS, LILACS, MAHONIAS, PHILADELPHUS, PRIVET, SPIRÆAS, VIBURNUMS, SNOWBALLS, WEIGELIAS, etc., are supplied in a good assortment of varieties, my selection, at from \$50 to \$100 per 1,000, according to size.

EXTRA SIZE SHRUBS.

MANY VARIETIES of the hardy Shrubs can be furnished in extra specimens or extra sizes, from 4 to 6 feet, as single specimens or by the dozen and hundred, at reasonable prices.

Particulars on application.



HEDGE OF NORWAY SPRUCE.

Hedge Plants.

PERMANENT ORNAMENTAL HEDGES are more largely in demand than ever before. A full selection of the hardy Deciduous and Evergreen varieties adapted for this purpose is indicated below.

FOR SINGLE ROW HEDGES, plants of medium size, 2 to 3 feet, should be set about 12 inches apart.

WHEN A DENSE HEDGE is desired plants may be set in double rows from 6 to 12 inches apart, and the plants 6 to 15 inches in the row. A good soil and suitable mulching is desirable for all newly planted plants.

SPRING IS RECOMMENDED as a better time for putting out Evergreens. The Deciduous varieties will succeed well with ordinary treatment, planted either in autumn or spring.

GOOD, WELL ROOTED STOCK of all the kinds noted, of different sizes, including larger sizes for immediate effect, are furnished by the 100 and 1,000 at very low prices.

DECIDUOUS.

BERBERIS. In variety. Barberry.

CARPINUS BETULUS. Hornbeam.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. Hardy Japanese Orange.

CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHA. English Hawthorn.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. Japanese Quince.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. European Beech.

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS. Honey Locust.

HIBISCUS. In variety. Althæa.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet; in variety.

MACLURA AURANTICA. Osage Orange.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. Buckthorn.

ROSA RUGOSA. Japanese Rose.

SPIRÆA. In variety. Spiræa.

SYRINGA VULGARIS. Purple Lilac.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

EVERGREEN.

ABIES CANADENSIS. Hemlock Spruce.

ABIES EXCELSA. Norway Spruce.

BUXUS NANA. Dwarf Box Edging.

BUXUS. Boxwood in variety.

CRATÆGUS PYRACANTHA. Evergreen Thorn.

PINUS AUSTRIACA. Austrian Pine.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. Scotch Pine or Fir.

PINUS STROBUS. White Pine.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. American Arbor-Vitæ.

THUYA SIBERICA. Siberian Arbor-Vitæ.

Standard Shrubs and Decorative Plants.

STANDARD SHRUBS or Shrubs grown in tree form are very effective and valuable for formal gardens, single specimens, and for planting in groups and borders with other Shrubs. They are also very effective for bordering walks where closely trimmed and clipped Shrubs are not appropriate.

THE KINDS NOTED BELOW comprise the best of these Standard Shrubs, all of which can be furnished of different sizes per pair or per dozen, of excellent quality at reasonable prices.

STANDARD SHRUBS.

AZALEA MOLLIS.

Grown as a standard the beautiful AZALEA MOLLIS is remarkably effective. Fine specimens in tree form on stout stems. Compact flowering heads, 18 to 30 inches in diameter, full of buds that will be a mass of bloom the first season. Very fine. \$15 to \$25 per dozen.

BAY TREES.

From my own large and direct importations I am enabled to furnish all sizes of both STANDARD and PYRAMIDAL BAYS, per pair or per dozen, on the most favorable terms. This stock is carefully selected by my own correspondents from the largest and finest in Europe, which gives me a special advantage in furnishing either in par-

ticular sizes or extra fine specimens, and always at the lowest prices. Some of my importations heretofore have contained the largest grand specimen Bays ever sent out in this country.

Prices and particulars for this stock of all sizes given on application. See page 56.

BUXUS, Boxwood.

Box. Both STANDARDS and PYRAMIDS. Valuable for formal planting where small plants are desired. \$2 to \$5 each. See TRAINED SPECIMENS for FORMAL GARDENS, page 38.

CATALPA BUNGEII.

See DECIDUOUS TREES, also TRAINED SPECIMENS for FORMAL GARDENS, pages 11 and 38.



SPECIMEN STANDARD BAY TREE.

(See page 55)

FORSYTHIA.

The rich foliage and bright early flowers of and *FORSYTHIA* make it very effective when grown as a standard. \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

HIBISCUS, *Althæa*.

ALTHÆA. The fine, hardy *HIBISCUS* are grown in tree form on stems from 3 to 4 feet high.

DECORATIVE OR FORCING PLANTS.

OF THE DECORATIVE PLANTS as noted below I have also exceptional facilities for furnishing really excellent stock on most favorable terms.

Prices and particulars given on application.

AGAVES or CENTURY PLANTS.

Grown in large tubs or vases, the *AGAVES* are very effective in formal gardening. The plants, having thick, stiff, thorny leaves, are very desirable for bordering paths. Good specimens of the leading varieties can be supplied of different sizes at low prices per pair and per dozen. Particulars on application.

AZELEA INDICA and MOLLIS.

Although not hardy, these beautiful plants are indispensable in house or conservatory decoration. They are grown with compact heads and uniform flowering surface, producing magnificent effects in solid masses of color with many beautiful and delicate shades, from pure white to brilliant rose and fiery red. The best hardy kinds in compact, well-shaped plants, full of buds, 1 to 2 feet diameter of head, from \$10 to \$25 per dozen; \$35 to \$100 per 100. Also extra large specimen plants. Prices on application.

high. The rich foliage and beautiful mass of bloom in late summer are very effective. Well-rooted plants with stout stems and good heads. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

One of the most effective of all Standard Shrubs. Blooms as freely as do plants grown in bush form. Fine for the center of beds, borders, etc. 50 cts. to \$2 each; \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

LIGUSTRUM, Privet.

Fine plants, grown in tree form and used for formal gardening or decoration. Good young specimens on 3 to 5 feet stems, \$5 to \$10 per dozen. Extra specimens with large, compact heads 2 to 3 feet diameter, \$5 to \$10 each.

PHILADELPHUS, *Syringa*.

The common SWEET SYRINGA, grown in standard form. Good heads; straight stocky stems. \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

RHODODENDRON.

The hardy *RHODODENDRONS* grown as standards are showy plants for outside decoration. They can be grown in tubs or boxes with success. Stems 2 to 4 feet high, heads 2 and 3 feet and upwards in diameter, compact and well budded. Prices on application.

VIBURNUM, *Snowball*.

Good specimens grown in tree form of both the *OPULUS STERILIS*, common *SNOWBALL*, and the *PLICATUM*, the beautiful *JAPAN SNOWBALL*. Stout stems 3 to 4 feet. \$7.50 to \$15 per dozen.

WISTARIA.

Very effective when grown as a standard. \$7.50 and upwards per dozen.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

Fine bushy plants suitable for forcing, \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

LILACS.

Fine plants, full of buds, of the best varieties, specially grown for forcing, \$10 per dozen.

PALMS, TREE FERNS and PLANTS.

Where new palm houses are being constructed or need replenishing, the furnishing of suitable selections of plants for filling the houses complete, for immediate effect, will be undertaken on the most favorable terms. Particulars and estimates given on application.

RHODODENDRONS.

Some of the half hardy *RHODODENDRONS* make beautiful forcing decorative plants. Selected, bushy, well-budded plants of the best kinds from \$12 to \$30 per dozen.

SPIRÆA JAPONICA.

Large clumps, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100. Low rates per 1,000.

Climbing Vines and Trailing Shrubs.

HARDY VINES are largely in demand, especially the AMPELOPSIS, CLEMATIS PANICULATA, EUONYMUS RADICANS, HONEYSUCKLE in variety, IVY and WISTARIA; also the varieties used for covering purposes, as classified on page 60.

ALL THE VINES are supplied in strong, well rooted plants of different sizes as desired, and at reasonable prices.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT large size, pot grown Vines are specially recommended. See page 59.

ACTINIDIA.

ARGUTA. From Japan. Profuse white flowers with purple centers and round fruit. 50 cts.

POLYGAMA. SILVER SWEET VINE. Leaves at ends of twigs whitish in color, and the rest of the foliage rich green. Fragrant yellowish white flowers with yellow centers. Vigorous and of rapid growth. \$1.

AKEBIA.

QUINATA. A pretty Japanese climber. Hardy, with fine foliage, fragrant flowers and ornamental fruit. 35 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

AMPELOPSIS.

ENGELMANNI. One of the best of the newer climbing vines. Habit similar to A. VEITCHI. Glossy foliage, magnificent crimson in autumn. Hardy and very fine. 35 and 50 cts.

JAPONICA. Deeply cut leaves and blue berries. 75 cts.

QUINQUEFOLIA. AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. 35 cts. Very low prices for strong vines per 100 and per 1,000.

VEITCHI or **TRICUSPIDATA.** JAPANESE IVY. Delicate foliage, turning to gorgeous red and crimson tints in autumn. Entirely hardy and popular everywhere. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates for fine plants from open ground and from pots per 100 or per 1,000. See page 58.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

UVA-URSI. Evergreen Creeper with long trailing roots and reddish green leaves. Small white flowers and deep red berries. 35 to 50 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

SIPHO. PIPE-VINE OR DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Immense light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches in diameter, of beautiful color and so thick as to overlap each other. Curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. Of rapid growth. 50 and 75 cts. Low rates per 100.

BIGNONIA.

TRUMPET VINE. See TECOMA, page 59.

CELASTRUS.

SCANDENS. CLIMBING STAFF VINE OR BITTER-SWEET. A native variety of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

CISSUS.

VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED CISSUS. A wild-running vine, like a grape, with variegated three-lobed leaves and small clusters of dark fruit. 50 cts. Very low prices per 100.

CLEMATIS, Virgin's Bower.

These beautiful vines are unsurpassed for trellis, veranda or similar places where brilliancy of flower is appropriate. The native or indigenous kinds are also most effective when planted with young trees or other shrubs, and allowed to grow "in the natural way." All require good, rich, loamy soil, well mulched in winter. Leading varieties can be supplied by the 100 and 1,000, at lowest rates. The following are the best:

ALEXANDRA. Continuous, reddish violet blossom, 75 cts.

COCCINEA. Bright scarlet flowers in July. 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Vigorous habit and free bloomer. White; very fragrant. 75 cts each.

FLAMMULA. SWEET CLEMATIS. Very fragrant masses of small white flowers. 25 to 50 cts. Very low prices in quantity.

GLOIRE DE ST. JULIEN. A fine variety. Large white flowers. \$1 each.

HENRYI. Very large white flowers of fine form. Free growing and blooming. 75 cts.

JACKMANNI. A popular variety, and one of the best, with rich velvety dark purple flowers. 50 and 75 cts. Low prices per 100.

LORD LONDESBORO. Deep mauve, large flowers. 50 and 75 cts. each.

MADAME BARON VELLARD. Very hardy, vigorous grower. Beautiful delicate pink satiny flowers. Blooms profusely. \$1.

MONTANA. MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS. A beautiful hardy species. Wreaths of pure white flowers about two inches across in May and June. 50 cts. Low rates per 100.

JAMES BATEMAN. Lilac; summer blooming flowers. Choice. \$1.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Vine a rapid grower. Vigorous and hardy. Flowers *vivid crimson*, very large, and produced in abundance. Very fine. \$1 and \$1.50; \$10 and \$15 per dozen.

PANICULATA. One of the most hardy and valuable of all. Of very rapid growth, with large, dark, shining green foliage and a great profusion of beautiful and fragrant flowers, which



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. (See page 57).

are borne in large panicles. After flowering, the seed pods assume a bronzy tint. Very choice and perfectly hardy. 25 to 50 cts. Low rates per 100 and per 1,000.

CLEMATIS PRINCE OF WALES. Profusely blooming; deep purple flowers. \$1.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY. Light lavender, shaded with bar of red. Handsome. 75 cts.

VIRGINIANA. COMMON AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS. Very rapid grower, with a profusion of white flowers in July and August. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 1,000.

VITICELLA. Small purplish red, showy flowers. 50 cts.

Other varieties can also be supplied.

DISCOREA.

BATATAS. CINNAMON VINE. Greenish-yellow flowers in drooping panicles or racemes. Unique and interesting. 35 cts.

DOLICHOS.

JAPONICA. KUDZU VINE. Very rapid in growth with large, bright green leaves and pinkish violet pea-shaped flowers in racemes near the close of summer. Hardy and fine. 35 to 50 cts.

EUONYMUS.

RADICANS. Hardy evergreen vine of clinging habit like the Ivy. Much slower growth. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

RADICANS VARIEGATA. Fine trailing habit; leaves bordered with white. \$2 to \$3 per dozen. Low rates per 100.

HEDERA. Ivy.

COLCHICA. GIANT IVY. Very hardy, and has broad, thick leaves. 35 and 50 cts.

HEDERA HELIX. ENGLISH IVY. Does well on the north side of buildings, where there is little or no sun in winter. 35 and 50 cts. Very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

HIBERNICA. IRISH IVY. The common deep green sort. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VARIEGATA. Finely variegated; large foliage. 50 cts.

HUMULUS.

LUPULUS. HOP VINE. Rapid in growth, and makes a fine shade. Of commercial value; grown for hops. 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA.

SCANDENS. JAPAN CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Rare. 75 cts.

JAMINUM. Jasmine.

OFFICINALE. WHITE JASMINE. Very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

NUDIFLORUM. YELLOW JASMINE. Fragrant golden flowers. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

BELGICA. MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Red and yellow fragrant and handsome flowers. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

BRACHYPODA. White flowers; foliage holds till late in autumn. 35 cts. Low rates per 100.

FLAVA. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Very fragrant deep yellow flowers. 35 cts.

HALLEANA. HALL'S JAPAN EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. One of the most popular and valuable of all. Blooms perpetually from July to December, and covered with a profusion of fra-

grant white and yellow flowers; rich dark green foliage, which remains on most of the winter. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100 and 1,000.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM. COMMON WOOD-BINE. Of rapid growth; flowers red outside, with buff interior. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices per 100.

RETICULATA AUREA. GOLDEN-LEAVED JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow. Very fine. 25 to 50 cts. Low prices in quantity.

SEMPERFLORENS. Yellow and white flowers in profusion. Slight fragrance. 25 cts.

SEMPERVIRENS. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Strong rapid growth, with showy scarlet flowers, blooming all summer. 35 cts.

SINENSIS. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Very late; dark green foliage. Blooms twice during the season; creamy white flowers. A well-known vine. 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

LYCIUM.

SINENSIS. MATRIMONY VINE. Small rose pink flowers in July, followed by scarlet berries in the autumn. Rapid growth; hardy and fine. Very effective. 35 and 50 cts. Very low prices in quantity.

MENISPERMUM.

CANADENSE. CANADIAN MOONSEED. A curious twining, slender-branched vine, with small yellow flowers and black berries. 25 to 50 cts.

PASSIFLORA.

INCARNATA. PASSION FLOWER. Beautiful delicate flowers. 50 cts.

PERIPLOCA.

GRÆCA. VIRGINIA SILK OR SILK VINE. Glossy foliage and purplish-brown flowers. A rapid grower, and will twine around a tree or other support, thus requiring little care. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

PUERARIA, *Thunbergiana*.

See *DOLICHOS JAPONICA*. See page 58.

TECOMA (BIGNONIA) *Trumpetvine*.

CAPREOLATA. EVERGREEN TRUMPET VINE. Will cling to only rough walls or tree stumps. Reddish yellow flowers late in May. 50 cts.

RADICANS. COMMON TRUMPET VINE. A native variety with scarlet flowers during August. Very strong growing. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

VAR. GRANDIFLORA. CHINESE TRUMPET VINE. Large and handsome orange colored flowers blooming in July. Very fine. 50 cts.

VITIS *Grape*.

CORDIFOLIA. FROST OR CHICKEN GRAPE. A native variety with glabrous, shining foliage and black, glossy fruit. 25 and 35 cts. Low prices in quantity.

HETEROPHYLLA VARIEGATA. JAPANESE GRAPE. Very attractive and ornamental. Variegated foliage. Large clusters of blue berries in the autumn. 25 and 35 cts.

LABRUSCA. NORTHERN FOX GRAPE. Leaves large and woolly on the under surface. Fruit of good size and dark purple in color. Parent of most of the cultivated grapes. 25 to 35 cts.

WISTARIA.

BRACHYBOTRYS. From Japan. Fragrant light blue flowers. 35 to 50 cts.

FRUTESCENS. NATIVE WISTARIA. Purplish white, drooping clusters of flowers about the last of May. 35 cts. Low prices per 100.

MAGNIFICA. The hardiest and best; of rapid growth and with immense clusters of beautiful lilac or pale blue flowers; a very handsome climber. Fine. 50 cts. See page 60.

MULTIJUGA. A Japanese variety with very long and dark racemes of blue flowers. 50 cts. to \$1.

SINENSIS. CHINESE WISTARIA. Racemes of light blue flowers one to three feet long, about the last of May. 50 cts.

SINENSIS ALBA. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. The best white-flowered WISTARIA. 75 cts. and \$1.

POT GROWN VINES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

THESE PLANTS having been grown in large-size pots, will develop growth and flowers more rapidly than plants from the open ground, and well repay the larger cost where time in securing early growth is an important factor.

THE FOLLOWING, among many other varieties, can be furnished from 4 to 7 inch pots at from \$5 to \$15 per dozen, according to size.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

LONICERA HALLEANA.

LONICERA RETICULATA AUREA.

LIST OF OTHER VARIETIES on application.

CLEMATIS HENRYII.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

TECOMA RADICANS.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA.



WISTARIA ARBOR. (See page 59).

TRAILING VINES FOR COVERING GROUND IN SHADED PLACES.

THERE IS A CONSTANTLY GROWING DEMAND for an effective covering for bare places on lawns and in places where the shade is too dense for the growth of lawn grass. In many places the effect of bare earth in a lawn or border of turf is sufficient to mar the harmonious colorings and appearance of the entire grounds. By the planting of the hardy creeping vines a solid covering can soon be formed that obviates this unpleasant effect.

THE FOLLOWING are the best of the trailing vines of creeping habit used for this purpose. All can be readily transplanted and easily grown.

PRICES FOR STRONG PLANTS or clumps, \$2 and \$3 per dozen; from \$5 to \$25 per 100, according to size and variety, and specially low prices per 1,000, on application.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

GROUND LAUREL, TRAILING ARBUTUS, OR MAY-FLOWER OF NEW ENGLAND. EVERGREEN heart-shaped leaves; rose-colored flowers early in spring.

EUONYMUS RADICANS.

Trailing vine; of slow growth; has clinging tendrils and small leaves. Valuable for certain uses, such as covering walls, etc.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA.

Same as the above, but with green and whitish variegated leaves.

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM.

Large dark green leaves and yellow flowers in such profusion that they completely cover the ground.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA.

MONEYWORTH. Small yellow bell-shaped flowers and small round leaves.

MITCHELLA REPENS.

Shining round leaves, often variegated with white. Creeping and compact habit.

NEPETA GLECHOMA.

GROUND IVY. Of compact growth, and forms a solid mat of pretty green foliage.

VERONICA CERCÆOIDES.

Grows but a few inches high; quite compact; flowers bright blue, in spikes, in early summer.

VINCA MINOR.

COMMON PERIWINKLE OR BLUE MYRTLE. Evergreen; handsome; large blue flowers. Compact creeping habit, forming a solid dark green covering. One of the best vines for dense covering.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

HARDY FLOWERING PERENNIAL PLANTS retain their popularity both for formal gardens and for general planting for flower beds and shrubbery borders. They should be planted in spring or early autumn.

BEING HARDY AND FLOWERING FREELY and profusely, and easily grown with ordinary treatment, there is a constantly growing demand for all of the leading varieties.

A **SUITABLE SELECTION** will give a constant succession in mass of bloom from early summer until late in autumn, and increase in size and beauty from year to year.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE LARGE DEMAND for these plants, excellent stock in large variety is supplied at reasonable prices.

THE VARIETIES named below comprise the best of the really hardy Herbaceous Perennials. Many other species and varieties can be supplied. List on application.

PRICES: Good clumps, or strong flowering roots from the open ground, \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen; \$10 to \$20 per 100, according to size and variety. Special prices by the thousand. Many varieties can also be supplied in well rooted, pot-grown plants, on which prices will be quoted on application.

COLLECTIONS of the native or indigenous hardy perennials, comprising a great variety of colors, are supplied at from \$5 to \$10 per 100; \$50 to \$100 per 1,000.

ACHILLEA.

YARROW OR MILFOIL. Very striking foliage and valuable for cut flowers. Red, white and yellow flowers in flattish heads.

The best varieties are **FILIPENDULA**, **MILLEFOLIUM ROSEA** and **RUBRA**, **PTARMICA FLORE PLENA** and **TOMENTOSA**.

ACONITUM.

MONKSHOOD OR WOLFSBANE. Erect, stately plants, producing large clusters of blue, white, purple and yellow flowers.

ACORUS.

SWORD GRASS. Plants of easy culture; fine for marshy soil.

ACTÆA.

BANEERRY. A native plant, about 2 feet high, with dense spikes of white flowers in June, followed by clusters of berries. **SPICATA ALBA** and **RUBRA**.

ADIANTUM.

MAIDENHAIR FERN. Beautiful foliage; perfectly hardy. Strong clumps. Low prices per 1,000.

ADONIS.

BIRD'S EYE. Very dwarf, growing about 6 inches high, with finely cut foliage; large, bright yellow flowers in May. **VERNALIS** and **PYRENACIA**.

AGAVE.

See **STANDARD SHRUBS AND DECORATIVE PLANTS**, page 56.

AIRA.

HAIR GRASS. A fine ornamental grass with yellow stripes. Used for edging.

AJUGA.

BUGLE. Fine dwarf plants with axillary flowers. **REPTANS RUBRA** and **REPTANS FLORE ALBA** are the best varieties. Plants form a thick ground covering.

ALSTREÆMERIA.

PERUVIAN LILY. Tuberous-rooted plants of vigorous growth, producing beautiful flowers of almost every shade of color, in summer and autumn. 2 to 4 feet.

AMARYLLIS.

The best hardy varieties, **JOHNSONI** and others, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

ANEMONE.

WIND-FLOWER. One of the most valuable of the hardy herbaceous plants. Beautiful white, red and lavender flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, in profusion from August to November. The best varieties are **JAPONICA**, **JAPONICA ALBA**, **LADY ARDILAUN**, **ROSEA**, **QUEEN CHARLOTTE**, **PENNSYLVANICUM**, **SYLVESTRIS** and **WHIRLWIND**. See also **HARDY AND FORCING BULBS**, page —.

ANTHEMIS.

CHAMOMILE. Golden yellow flowers during the latter part of summer and the autumn.

ANTHERICUM.

ST. BRUNO'S LILY. A showy plant, bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

GROUND NUT. Dark red flowers, edible tubers. Vine habit.

AQUILEGIA.

COLUMBINE. Extremely beautiful in flower and foliage. Valuable for border or cutting. Blue, white and yellow flowers. **ALPINA**, **CHRYSANTHIA**, **CANADENSIS** and **GLANDULOSA** are the best hardy varieties.

ARABIS.

ROCK CRESS. A dwarf creeping perennial, very ornamental in rock work. Blooms in early spring. The finest varieties are **ALBIDA**, **ALPINA** and **ALPINA VARIEGATA**.

ARENARIA.

SANDWORT. An Alpine plant with small, star-like white flowers. Profuse bloomer.

ARMERIA.

THRIFT OR SEA PINK. Purplish pink flowers, from compact clumps, in the early part of summer.

ARTEMISIA.

WORMWOOD. Silvery foliage. **PONTICA** and **VULGARIS** are the best varieties.

ARUNDINARIA.

RIBBON GRASS. One of the prettiest of the hardy grasses.

ARUNDO.

THE REED. Handsome tropical foliage. Stalks from 8 to 15 feet in height. The best varieties are *DONAX* and *DONAX FOLIUS VARIEGATIS*.

ASCLEPIAS.

MILK-WEED. Fine native plants, with ornamental foliage and heads of handsome flowers of various colors; desirable for borders. The best varieties are *INCARNATA* and *TUBEROSA*.

ASPERULA.

WOODRUFF. Dwarf plant. Small fragrant white flowers. Fine for edgings.

ASPIDIUM.

and other **HARDY FERNS.** These hardy ferns are indigenous largely to New England. They are easily grown and thrive well in shaded places where flowering plants cannot be successfully cultivated. The best species of these ferns are *ASPIDIUM*, *BOTRYCHIUM*, *DICKSONIA*, *OSMUNDA*, *POLYPODIUM* and *WOODSIA*. Low prices per 1,000.

**BORDER OF FUNKIA SUBCORDATA.**

(See page 63).

ASTERS.

STARWORT. The large-growing autumn-blooming Asters are among the most showy and effective herbaceous plants. They attain 3 to 5 feet in height, with corresponding compact breadth. *TATARICUS*, immense paniced bluish flowers; *NOVAE ANGLIÆ*, bluish-purple; *TERMINALS*, *LÆVIS*, *LANCIFOLIUM*, *NOV CÆRULEUS* and *SHORTII* are among the best varieties. *ALPINUS*, *FLORIBUNDUS* *PTARMICOIDES* and *HORIZONTALIS* are low-growing varieties.

ASTILBE.

WHITE JAPAN SPIRÆA. Flowers in May; spikes of pure white flowers. *JAPONICA* and *JAPONICA GRANDIFLORA* are very fine; the newest variety, the *SINENSIS*, has bluish-colored flowers in great profusion.

AUBRETIA.

PURPLE ROCK CRESS. See **HARDY ALPINE PLANTS**, page 67.

BAMUSA METAKE.

HARDY JAPANESE BAMBOO. Broad, rich green leaves, almost evergreen. \$4 to \$6 per dozen. Other varieties.

BAPTISTA.

FALSE INDIGO. Compact, showy plants. Blue flowers in June and July.

BELAMCANDA (PARDANTHUS) SINENSIS.

BLACKBERRY LILY. Similar to an Iris in growth. Orange-colored perianth spotted with crimson.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

ENGLISH DAISY. Popular and effective; suitable for edging.

BETONICA (STACHYS).

See **STACHYS**.

BOCCONIA.

PLUME POPPY. Attractive plants, with large, picturesque foliage.

BOLTONIA.

FALSE CHAMOMILE. Profusion of showy white and purple flowers in broad, flat heads. Growth like Asters, 3 to 5 feet.

BEGONIAS.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED. These beautiful flowers require liberal treatment, good soil, plenty of moisture, and should be well started when planted out for summer flowering. The flowers are as delicate in texture as an orchid, and of the most distinct brilliant colors—scarlet, red, rose, yellow and white, with various tints of delicate shading. For bedding outside they may be planted from 9 to 12 inches apart each way. The best single and double, distinct colors, selected bulbs, \$1.50 and \$3 per dozen; \$7 to \$20 per 100.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

On account of the immense tropical leaves, this is one of the most effective of all summer plants. Large flowering roots, or plants started in pots, at low prices per 100.

CALLIRRHÆ.

CRIMSON CALLIRRHÆ. See **HARDY ALPINE PLANTS**, page 67.

CAMPANULA.

BELL-FLOWER OR HAREBELL. Blue, white, lilac-purple. Bell-shaped flowers from June to September. Profuse bloomers of easy culture. *BARBATA*, *GIGANTEA* *MOERHEIMI*, *LATIFOLIA*, *MEDIA*, *PERSICIFOLIA*, and *PYRAMIDALIS* are the best varieties.

CANNAS.

A fine selection of these well-known plants. The finest varieties, including choice new kinds, are supplied by the dozen or 100 at very reasonable prices; strong flowering roots, or plants started in pots as preferred.

CASSIA.

See **DECIDUOUS SHRUBS**, page 42.

CEANOTHUS.

GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES. Beautiful panicles of lilac-like flowers in profusion from July until frost. Bushy, dwarf habit; plants usually attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet.

CENTAUREA.

KNAPWEED. Very showy border plants, bearing various colored flowers. We note *ATROPURPUREA*, *MACROCEPHALA* and *MONTANA* among the choice varieties.

CENTRANTHUS.

VALERIAN. Showy, free-flowering perennials, desirable for border plants; spikes of red and white flowers. The varieties are *RUBRA* and *ALBA*.

CARYOPTERIS.

See **DECIDUOUS SHRUBS**, page 42.

CERASTIUM.

MOUSE EAR; CHICKWEED. Low-growing plants, covered in early summer with white flowers; glossy white foliage.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These easily-grown hardy and free-blooming plants are in many gardens much appreciated, as they bloom freely in very late autumn when few perennials are in flower. This hardy species is usually classed as Pompon Chrysanthemums, and which usually attain a height of 2 to 3 feet.

The strong stems and brilliant colored flowers make these plants also very desirable for cut flowers in late autumn. Assortment of the very best, free-blooming and hardiest varieties are supplied in distinct colors; pink, red, yellow, white and bronze, and the various intermediate shades of color. \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen, according to size and variety.

CIMIFUGA.

SNAKEROOT. Valuable on account of late flowering. Spikes of white flowers; good for cutting. SIMPLEX and RACEMOSA.

CLEMATIS.

Herbaceous varieties. Clusters of fragrant flowers; blue, white and purple. DAVIDIANA, RECTA.

COREOPSIS.

TICK-SEED. Free-blooming; clear golden yellow flowers. The best varieties are LANCEOLATA and VERTICILLATA.

CORONILLA.

WILD PEA. A showy perennial of trailing habit; flowers blush and white.

CONVALLARIA.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. See HARDY AND FORCING BLUBS, page

DAPHNE CNEORUM.

GARLAND FLOWER. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 34.

DAHLIAS.

Large collection of the finest single and double varieties, including many new and choice kinds of recent introduction. \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen. Low rates per 100.

DELPHINUM.

LARKSPUR. Remarkably showy plants. Long spikes, 2 to 5 feet, of showy blue and light purple flowers in midsummer. Leading varieties: AZURIUM, BELLADONNA, BICOLOR, CÆLESTINUM, ELATUM, FLORA, FORMOSUM, IVANHOE, LOUIS AGASSIZ, PYRAMIDALIS, WHEELERII and others.

DESMODIUM JAPONICA and PENDULIFLORUM.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 43.

DIANTHUS.

PINK. Small, easily grown plants. Very sweet and fragrant. Delicate petal-fringed flowers. BARBATUS, PLUMARIUS and New NAPOLEON III.

DICENTRA (DIELYTRA.)

BLEEDING HEART. Fine. Showy flowers in early summer. EXIMEA, rose color, and SPECTABILIS, crimson.

DICTAMNUS.

FRAXINELLA OR GAS PLANT. A showy perennial, forming a bush about 2 feet in height, spikes of fragrant red and white flowers.

DIGITALIS.

FOXGLOVE. Beautiful flowers in long spikes in midsummer.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

VENUS' FLY-TRAP. Very sensitive leaves.

DORONICUM.

LEOPARD'S BANE. Showy yellow perennial, flowering in early spring.

ECHINACEA.

CONE FLOWER. A Showy, strong plant, remaining long in bloom.

ELYMUS.

LYME GRASS. An ornamental, long, narrow grass, of a grayish hue.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 60.

ERIANTHUS.

WINTER ACONITE. Dwarf herbaceous plant with yellow cup-shaped flowers.

ERIANTHUS.

RAVENNA GRASS. Perfectly hardy and fine. Attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet. Resembles Pampas Grass. One of the best of the hardy grasses.

GILLENIA.

BOWMAN'S ROOT. White flowered, fringed with pink in July. Trifoliate foliage. Good for border.

ERYNGIUM.

SEA HOLLY. Blue flowers; spiny leaves. Several varieties.

ERYTHRONIUM.

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET. Yellow flowers; variegated foliage.

EUPATORIUM.

A species easily grown and bearing handsome flowers.

EUPHORBIA.

MILK-WORT. Low-growing plant with yellow flowers.

EULALIA.

Very handsome plumed grasses from 6 to 8 feet in height. The best varieties are JAPONICA, GRACILIMA UNVITTATA, VARIEGATA and ZEBRINA. Strong flowering roots at special prices per 100 and per 1,000.

FUNKIA.

PLANTAIN LILY. Valuable ornamental foliage for use in clumps. Mostly purple or blue flowers. The choice varieties are CÆRULEA, GRANDIFLORA, SIEBOLDIANA, SUBCORDATA (see page 62) and THOS. HOGG.

GAILLARDIA.

BLANKET FLOWER. Beautiful large yellow and crimson flowers all summer.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

AROMATIC WINTERGREEN. Small white flowers, followed by red berries. Of low growth.

GERANIUM.

CRANE'S BILL. The native hardy species. Will grow in partly shaded places. Purple or purplish-red flowers. Long seed pods.

GLADIOLUS.

Extra choice collections of the large flowering blubs, distinct colored kinds. Very fine. Selected bulbs, \$3 to \$5 per 100. XXX, \$7.50 per 100.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.

PAMPAS GRASS. The finest of the ornamental grasses, growing 6 to 10 feet high; large white plumes in autumn. A superb lawn plant; requires protection in this latitude.

GYPSOPHILA.

CHALK PLANT. Small white flowers. *ACUTIFOLIA*, *PANICULATA* and *REPENS* are the best varieties.

HELENIUM.

SNEEZEWORD. Large orange-colored flowers in August.

HELIANTHUS.

SUNFLOWER. Hardy and free blooming from July to October. *DECAPETALUS*, *MAXIMILIANI*, *MULTIFLORUS FLORE PLENA*, *ORGYALIS*, *SOEIL D'OR* represent the best varieties.

HELIOPSIS.

OX-EYE. Somewhat like a sunflower. Orange-colored flowers. *LAEVIS* and *PITCHERIANA* are the best varieties.

HELLEBORUS.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. Very valuable, for cutting purposes. Requires a shady position and moist soil, and when covered with a frame in winter will flower at Christmas.

HEMEROCALLIS.

DAY LILY. Lily-shaped flowers of coppery red and yellow. *FLAVA*, *FULVA*, *GRAMINEA* and *KWANSO FLORE PLENA* and the choicest and best-known sorts.

HESPERUS.

SWEET ROCKET. One of the finest hardy herbaceous plants. Double white and purple fragrant flowers in June.

HIBISCUS.

ROSE MALLOW. Handsome foliage and beautiful showy flowers, both white and rose in color. The varieties are *COCCINEUS*, *GRANDIFLORUS*, *ALBUS*, *ROSEUS*, *MILITARIS*, *MOSCHEUTOS* *CRIMSON EYE*.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Superb collections of the finest double varieties and most brilliant colors. Strong flowering two-year roots, \$3 to \$5 per dozen. Special low prices per 100. *ALLEGHENY* strain of varieties. Fine large-fringed flowers in various colors.

HYPERICUM.

See *DECIDUOUS SHRUBS*, page 45.

IBERIS.

CANDYTUFT. Evergreen foliage, with numerous beautiful heads of white flowers. Two fine varieties, *GIBALTARICA* and *SEMPERVIRENS*.

IRIS GERMANICA.

Showy broad-leaved Iris. Hardy and fine. Strong flowering roots, \$2 per dozen; \$5 to \$10 per 100.

IRIS LAEVIGATA or KÄMPFERI.

This beautiful Japanese species is the finest of all the hardy IRIS. Perfectly hardy and easily grown everywhere. Flowers extra large, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; in various tints of purple, lavender, blue, shaded with yellow straw color, and light shades, tinted, edged and penciled with dark rich colors, making very beautiful and ef-

fective combinations. In borders they give a mass of bloom for several weeks during June and July, when few flowers are out. I offer a superb collection of the choicest double and single varieties, including the newer named sorts, the best of my importations. The newest and best, strong flowering clumps, \$5 per dozen. Selection of choice named kinds, \$3 per dozen. Good strong roots, not named, but desirable colors, from \$10 to \$20 per 100.

IRIS PUMILA.

See *HARDY ALPINE PLANTS*, page 67.

LATHYRUS.

PERENNIAL PEA. Very desirable climbing plants, fine for covering roots of trees; flowers in great profusion during the summer.

LIATRIS.

BLAZING STAR. Desirable border plants, with long, dense spikes of rose, blue and purple flowers. Best varieties.

LILIUM.

LILIES. See *HARDY AND FORCING BULBS*, page 68.

LOBELIA.

CARDINAL FLOWERS. Fine, long, brilliant scarlet flower spikes in August. One of the most valuable herbaceous plants. *CARDINALIS* and *FULGENS*.

LOPANTHUS.

GIANT HYSSOP. About 2 feet; flowers lavender-blue in June.

LOTUS.

BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL. A very desirable trailing plant, with dark foliage.

LUPINUS.

LUPINE. Handsome spikes of blue or purple flowers.

LYCHNIS.

RAGGED ROBIN. Flowers in June, sending up spikes of handsome, fragrant red blossoms, remaining for six weeks in bloom. Forms a thick tuft of evergreen foliage. *CHALCEDONICA* and *HAAGEANA*.

LYSIMACHIA.

CREeping MONEYWORT. See *TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES*, page 60.

MALVA.

MALLOW. Large oak-like foliage, handsome plants with white and pink flowers in June and July.

MITCHELLA.

Of compact and creeping habit. See *TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES*, page 60.

MONARDA.

OSEWEGO TEA. Bright red flowers about mid-summer. Very showy and fine. Fragrant.

MONTBRETIA.

Reddish orange, flowers in August; form fine bushy clumps. The best varieties.

MYOSOTIS.

FORGET-ME-NOT. Beautiful, half hardy blue flowers in spring.

PÆONIES.

These are among the finest of all the herbaceous plants. They are perfectly hardy, and being entirely free from disease or insects, require when once planted, little or no care; improving in

growth and size and profusion of blooms each year.

The flowers are very large and of great brilliancy of color, ranging from pure white and the palest shades of blush to the deepest crimson and most vivid scarlet. Some varieties are also very fragrant.

The glossy and rich green foliage makes a group of these plants very effective, even when not in bloom.

During the past season many large orders for these fine Pæonies have as heretofore given excellent satisfaction.

Fine collection of the best varieties, including the choicest Chinese kinds, strong flowering roots, \$3 to \$5 per dozen; \$15 to \$25 per 100.

MONTAN or TREE PÆONIES.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 47.

PÆONY TENUFLORIUM.

Large carmine, crimson; single flower; fine feathery foliage; very fine; \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

PHLOX.

Beautiful free-blooming upright border plants. Many varieties of the tall-growing DECUSSATA kinds, including AMAZONE, COQUELICOT, BRIDESMAID, F. G. VON LASSBURG, ECLAIREUR, JEANNE D'ARC, LOTHAIR, PANTHEON, PEARL, RICHARD WALLACE, LESOSTRIS and WM. ROBINSON. Also the best dwarf growing varieties; AMENA, CAROLINA, GLABERRIMA, PROCUMBENS, SUBULATA or MOSS PINK (see cut) and SUBULATA ALBA, etc.

PAPAVER.

POPPY. Very effective perennial. Yellow, black, crimson, white and scarlet flowers. The best varieties are BRACTEATUM, NUDICAULE, ORIENTALE and PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.

PASSAFLORA INCARNATA.

See CLIMBING VINES, page 59.

PHALARIS.

RIBBON GRASS. See ARUNDINARIA.

PLATYCODON.

CAMPANULA. Very ornamental plants with beautiful well-shaped flowers.

POLYGONUM.

KNOTWEED. White flowers; large bold foliage. Blooms in August.

POTENTILLA.

CINQUEFOIL. The plant resembles the strawberry, but the flowers are borne on long stems. Several varieties.

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 48.

PRIMULA.

PRIMROSE. Very desirable for the garden. Flowers of various colors. The best varieties.

PYRETHRUM.

Fern-like foliage, with profusion of Aster-like flowers during May and June. ROSEUM and ULIGINOSUM are the best varieties.

RANUNCULUS.

BUTTERCUP. One of the best for cut flowers. Two varieties.

RUDBECKIA.

CONE FLOWER. Among the most valuable of hardy plants. Showy golden flowers. MAXIMA, PURPUREA and SPECIOSA.



PHLOX SUBULATA.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA FLORE PLENO.

GOLDEN GLOW. The best of all the RUDBECKIAS, rich foliage; mass of beautiful golden yellow flowers. Very low prices per 100.

SALVIA.

SAGE. A desirable and ornamental plant; in blue, white, rosy purple, and lilac flowers.

SAXIFRAGA.

SAXIFRAGE. Large, broad foliage; showy rose and red flowers in early spring; best varieties.

SANGUINARIA.

BLOODROOT. One of the most desirable and prettiest native plants, succeeding in any location; white flowers in April.

SCABIOSA.

SWEET SCABIOUS. Plant large and spreading; flowers light lilac blue on long stalks from July to September.

SEDUM.

STONECROP. Low spreading habit, and suitable for edging and rustic planting. The finest varieties are ACRE, MAXIMOWICZII and SPECTABILE. These and other sorts can be supplied at low prices in quantity.

SEMPERVIVUM.

HOUSE LEEK. Yellow and rose. Forms rosettes of thick foliage and clustered flowers. A splendid rock-plant or for edging purposes.

SILENE.

CATCHFLY. Of dwarf growth with white flowers in June. The best varieties are ALPESTRIS and MARITIMA.

SILPHIUM.

ROSIN PLANT. Tall-growing plants, bearing large, attractive yellow flowers.

SMILACINA.

FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL. A fine native species, panicles of white flowers early in the season.

SPIRÆA.

MEADOW SWEET. Very beautiful spikes of small flowers. ARUNCUS, FILIPENDULA, LOBATA, PALMATA, ULMARIA FLORE PLENA, and other fine varieties.

SPIRÆA.

See DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, page 49.

STACHYS or BETONICA.

WOUNDWORT. Spikes of purple flowers; draw habit.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (See below).

STATICE.

SEA LAVENDER. Broad foliage; flowers of various colors produced in broad heads; valuable for cutting. The best varieties are GRANDIFLORA, LATIFOLIA and MARITIMA.

STENANTHIUM.

Pure white flowers in panicles, often two feet long. Grows 3 to 5 feet.

STOKESIA CYANEA.

Blue flowers during the summer. Resembles CHINA ASTER.

THYMUS.

THYME, in variety. Small lilac, red and white flowers.

TRADESCANTIA.

SPIDERWORT. Showy, erect growing plants, forming bushes from 18 to 24 inches high; blooms freely all summer.

TRICYRTIS.

Fragrant flowers in October and November; resembles those of an Orchid.

TRILLIUM.

WAKE-ROBIN. Very effective native plants, flowering early in spring.

TRITOMA.

TORCH LILY; POKER PLANT. Immense spikes of crimson flowers. Fine.

TUBEROSES.

See HARDY AND FORCING BULBS, page 68.

TUNICA.

A dwarf plant with fine foliage and small pink flowers.

VERONICA.

SPEEDWELL. Glossy foliage and showy blue and white flowers. Choice varieties, also for rockeries.

VERONICA CERCÆOIDES.

See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 60.

VERNONIA.

IRON-WEED. Showy reddish purple flowers. Plants attain 5 feet.

VINCA.

MYRTLE OR PERIWINKLE. See TRAILING VINES FOR SHADED PLACES, page 60.

VIOLA.

SWEET VIOLET. Desirable border plants. Several choice varieties, among them being CORNUTA, MARIE LOUISE and NEAPOLITAN.

YUCCA.

Broad pointed leaves and in midsummer immense panicles of lily-like white flowers from center of plant, attaining height of 4 to 5 feet. See EVERGREEN SHRUBS, page 35, also cut above.



ROCK GARDEN.

HARDY ALPINE PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES.

ALPINE GARDENS AND ROCKERIES have become quite a noted feature in many places where topography and local conditions of the grounds make this kind of treatment appropriate. By a proper selection of these Alpine plants, almost continuous bloom can be effected from early spring to late autumn.

MANY OF THE VARIETIES will succeed equally well in partially shaded situations. All are easily grown in good soil with ordinary treatment. In using well established plants from pots, at any time during the planting season in spring, an almost immediate effect and mass of bloom during the summer can be obtained.

THE FOLLOWING LIST includes the very best and hardiest species and varieties adapted for this purpose. Most of the leading kinds can be supplied both from the open ground or from pots, as preferred.

SELECTION OF THE BEST KINDS in well rooted, flowering plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen; \$10 to \$20 per 100, according to assortment and variety.

ARABIS ALBIDA. Covers the rocks in early spring in a mass of white bloom.

ARMERIA ALPINA. Pink flowers and close, compact growth.

AUBRETIA. ROCK CRESS. Effective small rock plants, with mass of silvery green foliage and sheets of bloom in spring.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA. Pretty creeping plant, with deep red flowers.

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM. DUSTY MILLER. Rather compact grower, with white foliage and flowers blooming in May.

CHAMÆLIRIUM LUTEUM. BLAZING STAR. Low growing, with yellow flowers.

COREOPSIS ROSEA. A close growing plant bearing rose colored flowers, spreading rapidly.

ERINUS ALPINUS. Small plant growing in clusters, bearing pink flowers in May.

GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM. EDELWEISS.

Switzerland's national flower, requiring plenty of sun.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA. CORAL BELLS. One of the best varieties for rockery planting.

HEUCHERA WHEELERI. Spotted foliage and green flowers.

IRIS PUMILA. Flowers early, with mass of deep blue flowers. Forms dense beds, 6 or 8 inches high. An indigenous species. Hardy and very fine.

LOTUS CORNICULATUS. BABIES' SLIPPERS. Bears yellow flowers and blooms all summer and fall.

PHLOX SUBULATA. Dwarf variety completely covered with blue flowers. VAR. ROSEA. The old-fashioned moss pink. See page 65.

SEDUM The Sedums are exceptionally fine for rock work, growing as they do with great freedom and profuse flowering, in sunny exposure with but little soil or attention. The best pink, white and yellow flowering varieties.

Hardy and Forcing Bulbs.

THE INCREASED USE OF HARDY BULBS for planting in the open ground As ALSO OF THE KINDS SUITABLE FOR FORCING, makes a constantly increasing demand every year for all classes of the flowering Bulbs.

ALL OF THE LEADING VARIETIES are supplied of excellent quality at lowest current prices.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISE THE BEST of the hardy flowering Bulbs. Others can be supplied of good quality in large variety.

SPECIAL PRICES for large quantities per 1,000 and per 10,000 given upon application.

HARDY BULBS.

ANEMONES. All varieties; \$1.50 to \$5 per 100.
CROCUS. Best Named, 75 cts. to \$1.50 per 100; mixed, 50 cts. per 100.
CROWN IMPERIALS in variety, selected, \$5 to \$10 per 100.
GLADIOLUS. See HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, page 63.
HYACINTHS. Best named, single and double, the finest varieties, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen. Best mixed, \$5 to \$8 per 100.
JONQUILS. Best varieties, \$3 per 100.
LILIES. The following comprise the best of the hardy varieties.
Selected bulbs, \$2 per dozen and upward, according to size and variety. Low prices per 100.
ALBUM PRÆCOX. Large, beautiful white.
ATROSANGUINEUM. Rich crimson, black spots.
AURATUM. GOLDEN-BANDED LILY. Pure white flowers spotted with maroon, with bright yellow band through the center of each petal.
AURATUM PICTUM. Crimson and yellow stripes and maroon spots. 50 cts.
AURATUM WITTEI. White flowers with raised satiny white spots; broad yellow stripe through each petal. 50 cts. to \$1.
AURATUM VIRGINALE. White with a golden yellow band through each petal. 75 cts.
BATEMANNI. A Japanese Lily, bright apricot tinted flowers in July.
CHALCEDONICUM. Bright scarlet.
COLUMBIANUM. Orange red spotted with crimson.
CORIDION. Clear yellow flowers, spotted with red.
ELEGANS ALICE WILSON. Pure yellow.

GIGANTEUM. White with crimson stripe. Very rare. \$2 to \$3.
LEICHTLINII. Deep yellow, with crimson spots.
LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM. Immense white flowers.
MARITIMUM. Orange red spotted with purple.
MARTAGON. Purplish violet, dark purple spots.
POMPONIUM. A fine border Lily. Scarlet.
SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Pure white, very large flowers.
SPECIOSUM ROSEUM. White, shaded with rose.
SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. White and rose; spotted with red. One of the best hardy Lilies.
SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE. Very large flowers. Dark red with numerous crimson spots.
SUPERBUM. TURK'S CAP LILY. Deep orange-red, spotted.
TENUIFOLIUM. Fiery scarlet flowers. Rare.
TIGRINUM. TIGER LILY. Orange salmon.
TIGRINUM SPLENDENS. Scarlet, black spots. Fine.
UMBELLATUM. Good flowering bulbs.
WASHINGTONIANUM. Flowers very fragrant, changing from pure white to purple or lilac.
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST HARDY LILIES FOR OUTSIDE PLANTING. SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR MIDSUMMER FLOWERING.
COLLECTIONS OF 100, ALL FINE FLOWERING BULBS, \$20. COLLECTION OF 50, ALL FINE FLOWERING BULBS, \$12.
OXALIS. Best varieties, \$3 per 100.
SCILLAS. Best varieties, \$3 per 100.
TUBEROSES. Best single and double flowering bulbs, \$2 to \$5 per 100.
TULIPS. Choicest named, single and double, \$3 to \$5 per 100. Best mixed in colors, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 100.

FORCING BULBS.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA, \$2 per 100.
HYACINTHS. The best single and double forcing varieties, including Roman White, Early Roman White, Rose, Dark Rose, Blue and White Italian, \$1 to \$2 per dozen, \$5 to \$10 per 100.
LILIES. Best forcing kinds, CANDIDIUM, HARRISII, LONGIFOLIUM, etc., \$5 to \$15 per 100.
LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. Extra three year pips for forcing and out of door planting, \$2 per 100. Low prices per 1,000.
NARCISSUS. All the best forcing varieties, \$3 to \$5 per 100.
TULIPS. Single and double, named and mixed, selected for forcing, \$2.50 to \$10 per 100.



SPECIMEN CRIMSON RAMBLER. (See page 70).

Roses.

THE EVOLUTION IN ROSES has resulted in qualities nearer perfection than has heretofore obtained. The principle of the survival of the fittest has been continuously applied. The many valuable new varieties, resulting from almost unlimited hybridization, have greatly improved both the quality and variety. Progress has been made in every direction. There is now a greater demand for choice Roses, both for planting in the open ground and for forcing, than ever before.

IN ORDER TO MEET THIS INCREASED DEMAND, unusual facilities are now offered in supplying all of the best Roses of reliable quality and condition; and fine plants in great variety and of various sizes are furnished at reasonable prices.

FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE each class of the hardy Roses for bedding purposes and of the Roses for forcing are arranged under separate classifications.

PLANTS ARE FURNISHED on "own roots" or "budded," grown as the varieties best succeed.

ALL OF THE HARDY ROSES, such as the HYBRID PERPETUAL, CLIMBING ROSES, MOSS ROSES, RUGOSAS and WICHURIANA can be advantageously and successfully planted either in autumn or in spring. For the EVERBLOOMING ROSES spring planting is preferable.

ALL ROSES, especially the hardy Roses for planting in the open ground, should be closely pruned when planted; and all Roses are better both in flower and foliage for close pruning.

ALL ROSES require very rich soil, and well repay a careful preparation of the beds and borders.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT large plants of the CLIMBING ROSES, HYBRID PERPETUALS and TEA ROSES, grown in pots, are especially recommended.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is also called to the EXPOSITION STANDARD ROSES, suitable for bordering garden walks and for giving immediate character, planted in beds and borders, to ornamental grounds.

THE BEST OF THE NEWER ROSES are included in the following lists under their respective classifications.

PRICES ARE INDICATED under the headings of the different classes. Special prices for particular kinds, sizes or quantities on application.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best of the really HARDY CLIMBING ROSES suitable for posts, trellises lattice work, etc.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$50 per 100, according to size, and variety. Large plants grown in pots for immediate effect, \$9 to \$18 per dozen.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Pale Blush; compact and fine.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The most valuable hardy climbing rose yet introduced. Vigorous habit, very rapid growth, handsome large foliage; flowers semi-double, bright crimson, and appear in such profusion as to literally cover the plant; flowers remain in form and color much longer than any other varieties. Pruning or training on the ground or on trellis, the plants can be grown in any form desired. Low prices per 100. See page 69.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Shell-pink changing to deep rose. Very hardy. Flowers in clusters; very fragrant; vigorous grower.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Thrifty grower, exquisite white flowers, fragrant.

DAWSON. Deep pink full flowers in clusters, similar to Rosa Multiflora. Very fragrant; strong grower. Very hardy.

HELENE. Flowers profusely; nearly double; of soft blush color with yellow centers.

LADY GAY. Similar to Crimson Rambler, with flowers of cherry pink, fading to white; vigorous grower.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. Like Crimson Rambler except of deeper, brighter crimson. Never fades.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES. Bright red, sometimes striped with white; foliage large.

SETIGERA. Wild Prairie Rose. One of the most beautiful climbing plants; single pink; flowers in June.

SEVEN SISTERS or GREVILLE. A fine old variety.

WALTHAM RAMBLER. Large clusters of deep pink single flowers with light centres. Fine.

WHITE RAMBLER. Large clusters of small, white, very double, daisy-like, fragrant flowers.

WICHURAIANA. See MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, page 73.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Foliage and growth similar to Crimson Rambler. Yellow.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

THIS CLASS is the most useful and valuable of all the hardy Roses. Although classed as Perpetuals, they do not bloom continuously.

THEIR HARDINESS, fine foliage, vigorous growth, and magnificent flowers in June and at intervals during the summer, make them most desirable for planting in the open ground.

RICH SOIL, close pruning and mulching for these Roses is always desirable.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to the SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BEST HARDY ROSES, page 75.

PLANTS ON "own roots" or "budded," as varieties grow best, are supplied.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety. Extra large plants grown in pots for immediate effect, \$7.50 to \$12 per dozen.



ROSA RUGOSA. (See page 74).

ALFRED COLOMB. Brilliant crimson; very large and fragrant; superb.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Rich pink, shaded with carmine; large and very fragrant; long stiff stems.

ANNA ALEXIEFF. Very double and fragrant; pink flowers; fine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant. One of the best.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN. Velvety maroon; large beautiful form and color. An excellent variety.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. Light pink; not scented; cupped form, and blooming late. Fine.

BLACK PRINCE. Flowers large; dark crimson and very sweet.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Bright crimson of distinct shade. Very fragrant. Good form.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE. Reddish crimson; splendid variety.

CLIO. Vigorous growth with rich foliage; large perfect flowers of globular form; delicate flesh color with rosy pink centers.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD. Bright carmine; not fragrant; handsome foliage.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Large double light crimson flowers; slightly fragrant; fine foliage; blooms freely early.

DUKE OF TECK. Bright crimson; medium size.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Large, brilliant crimson and dark maroon; delightfully fragrant. A magnificent rose. One of the best.

EUGENE VERDIER. Beautiful silvery pink and fawn.

FISHER HOLMES. Deep crimson; fine form.

FRANCOIS LEVET. Cherry red; vigorous habit.

FRANCOIS MICHELON. Carmine rose; fragrant; large.

FRAU CARL DRUSCHKI. The best white rose. Flowers large, pure white, with long buds. Fine.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant crimson; fragrant. One of the most popular roses, both for outside planting and for forcing.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Bright red and crimson; large and full.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Scarlet, running into crimson. Very fragrant; blooms profusely; valuable as a bedding rose.

JEAN LIABAUD. Crimson maroon; full and fragrant.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose carmine.

JUBILEE. Of vigorous growth, short jointed and compact; red shading to crimson; buds on long stems.

LADY HELEN STEWART. Bright red; very fragrant and handsome.

LA REINE. Bright rose, fragrant; very large.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Crimson maroon; full and fragrant.

MABEL MORRISON. Blush white, petals tinted pink.

MAGNA CHARTA. Very large; pink and carmine; long stems; a beautiful rose.

MAGNAFRANO. Clear deep rose. Very vigorous and bushy grower; fine foliage, and very fragrant.

MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN. Rose, shaded with carmine; yellow at base of petals.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY. Beautiful white. Flowers of immense size, on long setms, ivory white, free blooming and fragrant.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE. Fine rosy pink, shaded with carmine; full and fragrant; fine.

MARGARET DICKSON. Rose white, shaded with pale flesh center. Large, firm flowers; delightfully fragrant; large, dark, rich green foliage.

MARGUERITE DE ST. AMANDE. Bright rose; buds beautiful; blooms well in autumn.

MARIE BAUMANN. Beautiful carmine crimson; extra fine; fragrant.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Large, fragrant, cherry carmine flowers; a grand rose.

MAURICE BERNARDIN. Bright crimson; profuse bloomer; large, fine form and fragrant.

MERVEILLE DE LYON. White, tinted with rose; double; large, cup-shaped; fine.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. Extra large, beautiful pink; some fragrance; one of the best.

MME. PLANTIER. Pure white; profuse bloomer.

MME. VICTOR VERDIER. Bright cherry red; very fragrant.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Clear pink; fragrant and very beautiful; large flowers; long stiff stems; very fine for outside planting or for forcing.

MRS. R. G. SHERMAN CRAWFORD. Flowers large, rosy pink and fragrant; vigorous grower; one of the best roses.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT. Shell-colored pink. Very deep flower.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose; free bloomer; very popular as a garden rose, also for forcing.

PIERRE NOTTING. Dark maroon, shaded with crimson; large globular form; full and very fragrant; fine.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Velvety crimson; very handsome.

QUEEN OF WALTHAM. Bright crimson; good form; late.

REV. J. B. M. CAMM. Carmine rose; highly scented; a beautiful rose.

SOLEIL D'OR. Golden Sun; one of the best varieties from France; fine large globular flowers and rich colored, medium-sized leaves. The color of the flower, deep yellow, shaded with orange and nasturtium red.

SWEET BRIER. See MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, page 73.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Brilliant red; fine form; vigorous. One of the best roses for the garden or for forcing.

VICTOR VERDIER. Bright rose, carmine center. A fine old variety.

WALTHAM. Carmine flowers, shaded with violet; fragrant; fine vigorous foliage.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SELECTION of the continuously blooming Roses comprise the very best of the BOURBON, NOISSETTE, HYBRID TEA, and TEA ROSES. All these ever-blooming Roses flower on new growth continuously in profusion from early season until frost. Their delicious fragrance, exquisite form and coloring, together with their free-flowering qualities, make them especially desirable for mass, border, or group planting, as well as for forcing.

VIGOROUS, WELL-ROOTED PLANTS, rich soil, and abundant moisture are the requisite conditions for best results.

WHILE THESE EVERBLOOMING ROSES are not entirely hardy, many of the varieties will, with suitable protection, remain safely planted in the open ground through the winter.

PRICES: Strong, well-rooted plants, suitable for planting for immediate effect, from \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety. Small pot plants, \$8 to \$15 per 100.

AGRIPPINA. Rich crimson. One of the best.

APOLLINE. Rosy pink; large; free bloomer.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU. White flowers, slightly tinted with flesh color; resembles the White La France.

BABY RAMBLER. A fine new variety. Similar

to the CRIMSON RAMBLER, but a dwarf grower and a very profuse bloomer.

BALDUIN OR HELEN GOULD. Very large fragrant flowers, produced in great quantities; color varies from pink to glowing carmine.

BEAUTY OF ROSEMAWR. A fine rose for



HERMOSA. (See below).

bedding. Very vigorous and hardy. Rich reddish carmine, changing to pink.

BRIDE. Pure white; large and very fragrant.

BRIDESMAID. Delicate pink; one of the best.

CARDINAL. Rich cardinal red; vigorous grower and very fragrant.

CAROLINE TESTOUT. Deep red center, edged with silvery rose.

CATHERINE MERMET. Bright pink, with silvery shading; one of the best.

CLOTH OF GOLD or CHROMATELLA. Deep yellow and double; very fine for conservatory.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Double white flowers, with rosy-blush centre. Fine.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. A sport from LA FRANCE; brilliant rose pink.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Deep crimson; lighter when open.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. Silvery pink; constant bloomer and fragrant.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Rich crimson, bright cherry-red centre; strong grower. Fine double flowers.

FRANCISCA KRUGER. Large full flowers, copper yellow in color.

GLOIRE DE DIJON. Carmine, shaded amber and cream; fragrant.

GOLDEN GATE. Very large creamy white blooms; long pointed buds.

HERMOSA. Bright rose; constant bloomer. An old, general favorite. See cut above.

IDEAL. Resembles LA FRANCE. Bright pink, which does not fade; profuse bloomer.

IVORY. Free bloomer; large white beautifully formed flowers.

JAUNE NABONNAND. Deep yellow; large.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Large, double white flowers tinted with cream color; very fragrant; free bloomer; vigorous grower, glossy foliage.

KILLARNEY. Bright clear pink; buds long and pointed, and flowers large; one of the best.

LA DETROIT. Shell pink, shading to rose-pink in centre. Very fragrant.

LAMARQUE. White, pale yellow center; clusters.

LIBERTY. A fine Rose for both garden culture and winter forcing; of fine rich ruby-red color; a very free bloomer.

MAMAN COCHET. Long beautiful buds and large pink flowers; very fine. See page 73.

MARECHAL NIEL. Deep yellow; very large and fragrant. A very popular and beautiful rose.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. Pale yellow, shaded with rose.

METEOR. Dark velvety crimson; fine.

MME. DE VATRY. Rich crimson scarlet.

MME. LAMBARD. Rosy bronze, shaded with carmine. Flowers full and sweet. Fine for bedding.

MME. PAUL. Blush, shaded with rosy pink.

MRS. B. R. CANT. Deep rose in outer petals; inner ones soft silvery-rose. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

MRS. DEGRAU. Satiny pink; very fragrant.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. A seedling of La France, but a stronger grower. White with pink shading; buds long and pointed.

PAPA GONTIER. Rose and yellow, crimson petals.

PERLE DE JARDINS. Beautiful yellow; large full.

PERLE DES BLANCHES. Fine double white flowers in great profusion during the summer.

PURITY. White, slightly flushed with pink. Fine for garden or forcing.

QUEEN. Pure white and fragrant.

SOMBREUIL. White and rose; very large.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. Flesh, shaded with clear peachy red. One of the best.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI. Deep flesh, shaded carmine.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING. Large blooms, yellow shaded with orange.

SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT. Bright rose, shaded with silvery carmine.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Profuse and constant bloomer; snowy white flowers; one of the largest white roses.

WOOTTON. Rich crimson and exceedingly fragrant.

RICHMOND. Fine red or scarlet crimson, retaining its color well. Very free bloomer; fine.

SUNSET. Large double orange-yellow flowers of great fragrance. Profuse bloomer.

TRIUMPH. Flowers large and full; carmine pink; very fragrant; strong upright stem. Strong grower and good bloomer. Fine.

WELLESLEY. Pink flowers resembling BRIDESMAID. Blooms freely and is a strong grower, with good stiff foliage.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

THIS IS A DISTINCT CLASS of EVERBLOOMING ROSES of dwarf, bushy habit and fragrant, very double flowers. The Plants are of vigorous growth and bloom continuously the entire season.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen, \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

GEORGE PERNET. One of the best; bright pink flowers, copper-yellow at base; little dot; flesh-pink changing to white.

LITTLE DOT. Flesh-pink, changing to creamy white. See page 74.

MIGNONETTE. Clear pink, tinted rose; a very profuse bloomer.

MLLE. CECILE BRUNNER. Rosy pink; large fragrant flowers.

MOSELLA. White petals with yellow ground; flowers in clusters.

PARQUERETTE. Small, pure white flowers in clusters.

PETITE LEONIE. Very fine variety. Flowers small and white, shaded with carmine.

PRINCESS MARIE ADELAIDE. Large clusters of small, double, ivory white flowers.

PINK SOUPERT. Dark rich pink, nearly red.

SNOWBALL. Pure white flowers in large clusters; very fragrant. Blooms very freely.

YELLOW SOUPERT. Yellow petals tinged with white; very free bloomer.



MOSS ROSES.

THESE OLD-FASHIONED ROSES, with their beautiful buds and large rich colored foliage still retain their popularity and should be in every collection.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY HARDY, but require close pruning and high culture.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$20 to \$35 per 100, according to size and variety.

BLANCHE MOREAU. Pure white; flowers in clusters.

COMMON MOSS. Pale rose; beautiful buds.

COMTESSE DE MURINIAS. White, tinged with flesh.

CRESTED MOSS. Buds deep pink, with mossy fringe.

CRIMSON GLOBE. Crimson; large and double.

MAMAN COCHET. (See page 72).

GRACILIS. Beautiful pink buds, with delicate moss.

PERPETUAL WHITE. One of the best.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. Pale rose; foliage variegated.

SALET. Light rose; large and full; choice.

WHITE BATH. White, sometimes shaded with flesh.

WILLIAM LOEB. Beautiful in bud.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best of the hardy species and varieties of Roses not included in classifications above, and on preceding pages.

THE RUBIGNOSA, LORD PENZANCE SWEET BRIERS, MULTIFLORA JAPONICA, ROSA WICHURAIANA and ROSA RUGOSA are all in large demand, and fine plants of excellent quality are supplied at very low prices per 1,000.

PRICES: Strong, well rooted plants, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; \$10 to \$25 per 100, according to size and variety.

CABBAGE OR COMMON PROVENCE ROSE.

Fragrant deep pink flowers; very hardy.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Golden yellow; semi-double.

LORD PENZANCE SWEET BRIERS. Hybrid Roses raised from crossing the Sweet Brier with the Garden Rose. Flowers white, blush pink and crimson; foliage delightfully fragrant.

Hardy and easily grown. The following are the best varieties: ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN, dark crimson; BRENDA, peach pink, very attractive; FLORA M'IVOR, white shaded with rose; LUCY ASTON, white tinted on edges with pink; ROSE BRADWARDINE, clear deep rose; EDITH BELLENDEN, beautiful in bud; MEG MERRILIES, one of the best.



LITTLE DOT. (See page 73).

MULTIFLORA JAPONICA. A fine Japanese Rose; covered in midsummer with great clusters of small white, single, sweet flowers in which the golden colored anthers make an effective contrast. Low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep golden yellow; double.

ROSA BLANDA. Early native variety, with deep pink flowers. Low prices in quantity.

ROSA CAROLINA. A tall-growing native rose with single pink flowers. Low prices per 100.

ROSA CINNAMONEA. Light pink, single flowers.

ROSA LUCIDA. Rich pink flowers in June and scarlet fruit in autumn. Low prices in quantity.

ROSA REPENS. A native variety of creeping habit.

ROSA RUBIFOLIA. Purple-leaved Rose. Pink flowers in June, with handsome foliage.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. (SWEET BRIER). Rich pink

flowers and fragrant foliage. Low prices per 1,000.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA. Scotch or Burnet Rose. A low-growing shrub; single white and pink flowers; small foliage and prickly branches. Blooms entire season.

SWEET BRIER. See *ROSA RUBIGINOSA*.

WICHURAIANA. Very rapid growth; low trailing habit; dark shining leaves; white flowers; fine for covering ground, steep banks, etc., where grass fails.

WICHURAIANA HYBRID. Hybrid varieties similar in habit to *WICHURAIANA*, having distinct colored flowers. The leading varieties are *DEBUTANTE*, pure white, somewhat double flowers; *EVERGREEN GEM*, foliage remains green in winter, large double flowers, yellow shading to white, fragrant; *GARDENIA*, large, fragrant, yellow flowers, profuse bloomer; *JERSEY BEAUTY*, large single flowers in pale yellow, fragrant, leathery foliage, blooms in great profusion; *PINK ROAMER*, bright pink, white centers; *UNIVERSAL FAVORITE*, double, rose pink.

ROSA RUGOSA.

THERE IS SCARCELY a more valuable hardy Shrub or plant for mass planting in groups and borders than the hardy *ROSA RUGOSA*. Although a native of Japan this species is now in general use for fine ornamental planting both in this country and in Europe. The plants are perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth and easily grown. Single and semi-double flowers in profusion in June and occasionally during the summer and autumn. Beautiful, dark, pinnate, rich green foliage. The plants should be closely pruned when planted and kept in dwarf, compact, bush form by frequent pruning afterwards. \$3 to \$5 per dozen; \$10 to \$20 per 100.

VERY STRONG, fine plants of the ALBA and RUBRA, the white and red flowering varieties, are supplied at special prices per 1,000. Quotation on application.

AGNES CARMEN. A hybrid rugosa variety, with rich foliage and large deep crimson flowers.

BLANC COURBERT. Fine large double white.

CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU. Clusters of very large, full flowers, fine satiny rose color.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. Rich foliage, white flowers, quite hardy, fine for massing.

NEW CENTURY. Bright rose-pink, with red

center, bordered with white. Hardy and a free bloomer.

RUGOSA ALBA. The white variety, single, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter.

RUGOSA RUBRA. The red variety; crimson flowers.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. A fine new double white variety.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE LEPERDRIEUX. Clusters of very large bright red flowers.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY ROSES.

THE FOLLOWING collections comprise the best of the HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES for beds and borders for permanent planting.

THE ASSORTMENTS include the most distinct colors of both light and dark shades; large, brilliant flowers, and large, strong dormant plants, that ordinarily give considerable bloom with ordinary treatment the first season.

COLLECTION NO. 1. 50 best hardy Roses, first size, \$12; extra, \$15.

COLLECTION NO. 2. 100 best hardy Roses, first size, \$20; extra, \$25.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES.

The unique effects produced by groupings or border lines of STANDARD ROSES make them very desirable. The leading Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be successfully grown in the open ground, some protection or slight covering in winter being desirable. The plants require rich soil and moisture. A border along the line of a garden walk or fruit garden is always an attractive object when the plants are in bloom. Special importations of these Standard Roses are made every season. Strong, well rooted well headed plants of the best hardy varieties, \$6 to \$10 per dozen;

extra pot grown plants for immediate flowering, \$25 to \$35 per dozen.

EXPOSITION STANDARD ROSES. Plants with extra heavy stems about three-quarters of an inch to one inch caliper, the best hardy Hybrid Perpetual varieties, very fine stock, grown for exhibition purposes. The only plants of this size and quality obtainable in this country. There are comparatively few plants of these larger specimens grown abroad, and the available stock is therefore limited. Price, \$20 per dozen; \$150 per 100.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits.

OF THE GREAT VARIETY of fine Fruits and small Fruits, the following lists comprise the choicest varieties for garden or orchard planting, or for growing in fruit houses.

GOOD SOIL, PROPER PRUNING, special care in planting and suitable mulching with all Fruit Trees are important, and well repay this special care in early fruiting and fine quality of fruit.

ALL FRUIT TREES and SMALL FRUITS being entirely hardy, can, be safely and advantageously planted at proper time either in autumn or spring. Spring planting for APRICOTS, NECTARINES and PEACHES is, however, recommended for exposed situations, especially in the New England States.

BY THE PROPER SELECTION OF VARIETIES, the period of ripening of APPLES and PEARS may be extended from mid-summer until late autumn and winter. For immediate fruiting, extra size Fruiting Trees of many of the varieties are supplied at reasonable prices.

STANDARD APPLES should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart each way; STANDARD PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, 15 to 20 feet apart each way; QUINCES, 10 feet apart; DWARF APPLES, 5 to 6 feet apart; GRAPES, 6 to 10 feet apart; BLACKBERRIES, 5 to 6 feet apart; CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES, 2 to 4 feet apart.

SPECIAL PRICES are quoted on all the leading Fruits and small Fruits by the 100 and 1,000.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the TRAINED FRUIT TREES, page 79, and the best GRAPE VINES FOR VINERIES, page 79.

THE BEST APPLES.

PRICES: Standard trees, \$3 to \$6 per dozen; extra fruiting sizes, \$9 to \$18 per dozen; dwarf trees from \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow. Aug.
Early Strawberry. Red. Aug.
Golden Sweet. Yellow. Aug., Sept.
Red Astrachan. Crimson. Aug.
Sops of Wine. Dark crimson. Aug and Sept.
Sweet Bough. Large, yellow. Aug.
Tetofsky. Yellow, striped red. July and Aug.
William's Favorite. Large, red. Aug.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow. Aug.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander. Deep, red. Sept. and Oct.
Fall Pippin. Yellow. Oct. to Dec.
Fameuse or Snow Apple. Skin crimson. Nov. to Jan.
Gladstone. Large, red streaked on yellow. Sept.
Gravestein. Striped red and green. Sept. and Oct.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow, red cheek. Sept. and Oct.
Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked with red. Sept.
Porter. Medium, yellow. Sept.
Pumpkin Sweet. Yellow russet. Oct. and Nov.
Red Bietigheimer. Pale yellow and crimson. Sept.
Sherwood's Favorite. Red and yellow. Sept.
Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow and red. Sept. and Oct.

WINTER APPLES.

Alaska. Large, dark red.
Baldwin. Bright red. Dec. to Mar.
Ben Davis. Large and handsome. Dec. to April.
Bismarck. Fruit large, yellow; excessive bearer. Nov. to Feb.
English Russet. Pale yellow. Dec. to June.

Fallwater. Very handsome. Nov. to Mar.
Golden Russet. Reddish russet. Nov. to April.
Hubbardston. Nov. to Jan.
Jonathan. Red and yellow. Nov. to Mar.
King. Red, large, fine. Nov. to Jan.
Lady Apple. Small; yellow; red cheek. Nov. to May.
Mann. Deep yellow. Jan. to April.
Newtown Pippin. Red. Nov. to June.
Northern Spy. Striped. Dec. to June.
Pewaukee. Yellow and red. Jan. to May.
Rambo. Mottled yellow and red. Oct. to Jan.
Red Russet. Red, light russet. Jan. to April.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, green. Dec. to April.
Roxbury Russet. Russet. Dec. to June.
Seek-No-Further. Dull red, light dots. Nov. to Feb.
Spitzenburg. Red. Nov. and Dec.
Sutton Beauty. Waxy yellow. Nov. to April.
Tolman's Sweet. Pale yellow. Nov. to April.
Wagener. Deep red. Dec. to May.
White Pippin. Greenish white. Jan. to June.
Wine Sap. Deep red. Dec. to May.
Yellow Bellflower. Yellow and red. Nov. to April.

MANY OTHER VARIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

CRAB APPLES.

Excelsior. Large, early.
Gen'l. Grant. Large, yellow, red cheek. Oct.
Hyslop. Crimson. Sept.
Large Red Siberian. Sept. and Oct.
Martha. Yellow, shaded light red. Oct. and Nov.
Queen. Crimson. Handsome. September.
Transcendent. Red and yellow. Sept.
Whitney. Green striped with carmine. August.
Yellow Siberian. Golden yellow.

THE BEST PEARS.

ALL PEARS should be gathered from 10 days to 2 weeks before they are ripe. Proper thinning of the fruit early in the season is also important.

PRICES: Standard trees, \$4 to \$6 per dozen; extra, \$9 to \$12 per dozen; extra fruiting size, \$15 to \$25 per dozen; dwarf trees, \$3 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

FOR TRAINED TREES, for gardens, walls and fruit houses, see page 79.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett. Large size; one of the best. Aug. and Sept.
Brandywine. Yellow and russet. Aug.
Clapp's Favorite. Large yellow. Aug.
Dearborn's Seedling. Pale yellow. Aug.
Koonce. Medium; yellow, carmine on one side and dotted. Early.
Manning's Elizabeth. Rich and excellent. Aug.
Margaret. Greenish yellow and brown. August.
Souvenir du Congress. Yellow. Sept.
Tyson. Bright yellow. Aug.
Wilder. Medium size. Aug.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Beurre Bosc. Russet; very fine. Sept. and Oct.
Duchess d'Angouleme. A magnificent large Pear. Sept. and Oct.
Flemish Beauty. Fine. Sept. and Oct.
Howell. Light yellow. Sept. and Oct.
Kieffer. Fine for Market. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel. Small and dark, color very fine. Sept. and Oct.
Sheldon. Large, very fine; red and russet; one of the best. Oct.
Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the SECKEL, which it surpasses. Oct. \$1 to \$1.50.

EARLY WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large. Nov. and Dec. See page 78.
Beurre Clairgeau. Red and yellow. Nov. and Dec.
Dana Hovey. Small and fine. Nov. to Jan.
Lawrence. Golden yellow. Nov. to Dec.
Vicar. Large; very late. Nov. to Feb.
Winter Nellis. Dull russet. Dec. and Jan.

LATE WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Easter. Rich yellow. Jan. to March.
Josephine of Malines. Fine. Dec.
President Mas. Large yellow. Dec. and Jan.
 OTHER VARIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

THE BEST PEACHES.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per dozen. Very low prices per hundred and per thousand. All peach trees should be closely pruned in February or March.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

Admiral Dewey. Freestone, yellow. Early.
Alexander. White and red. Late July.
Brigdon. Freestone. Juicy. Yellow and red. Sept.
Crawford's Early. Yellow. Early Sept.
Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow. Late Sept.
Early York. White, red cheek. Fine. Aug.
Elberta. Yellow. Juicy; transports well. Sept.
Foster. New, large and yellow. Early Sept.
Large Early York. White. Late Aug.
Morris White. Entirely white. Middle of Sept.
Niagara. Hardy. Fine. Sept.

Oldmixon Cling. Yellow. Late Sept.
Oldmixon Free. White. Early Sept.
Red Cheek Melocoton. Yellow, rich, juicy. Middle of Sept.
Rivers' Early York. Medium, freestone. Aug.
Stump the World. Red and white. Late Sept.
Wonderful. Freestone. Large, yellow. Oct.
Waterloo. White, juicy cling. Late July.
Yellow Rareripec. Freestone. Juicy. Orange yellow. Sept.
 OTHER VARIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

THE BEST APRICOTS.

PRICE: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

Breda. Small, orange. Early Aug.
Early Golden. Small, pale, orange. July.
Moorpack. Large and fine. July.

Orange. Medium. July.
Peach. Very large, rich. Aug.
Superb. Very productive and hardy. July.

THE BEST NECTARINES.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

Boston. Bright yellow. Aug.
Early Violet. Green, free. Aug.
Elruge. Greenish yellow. Sept.
Lord Napier. Very large. Aug.

Newton. Large and fine. Sept.
Pitmaston. Orange, large, Sept.
Stanwick. Fine. Sept.
Victoria. Very large. Sept.

THE BEST PLUMS.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen; extra, \$12 to \$18 per dozen; dwarf trees, \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size and variety.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

Arch Duke. Large, dark. Oct.
Bradshaw. Violet. Aug.
Empire. Large and oval. Purple. Sept.
Giant Prune. Yellow, large. Sept.
Grand Duke. Large. Oct. \$1.
Green Gage. Small, fine. Sept.
Lombard. Violet red, medium. Sept.

Niagara. Early, large, dark purple.
Purple Reine Claude. Purple, of fine flavor. Sept.
Shropshire Damson. Purple. Oct.
Victoria. Very large, red. Sept.
Washington. Green. Late Aug.
Yellow Gage. Rich, yellow. Aug.
Weaver. Large, fine.



BEURRE d'Anjou Pear. (See page 77).

JAPANESE VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

TREES WITH FINE FOLIAGE and very fine early bearing fruit.

Abundance. Large, amber color. Aug.

Burbank. Large, fine flavored.

Kelsey. Large and fine.

Ogon. Yellow. Early Aug.

Satsuma. Large, dark red, of fine quality, hardy. Sept.

Wickson. Very large, yellow and red. Sept.

Willard. Dark red. July.

THE BEST CHERRIES.

PRICES: Standard trees for orchard and garden planting, \$5 to \$10 per dozen; extra, \$12 to \$18 per dozen. All Cherry trees succeed best in dry, well drained soil.

FOR TRAINED TREES, see page 79.

SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian. Late June.

Coe's Transparent. Late June.

Elton. Pale yellow. Late June.

Gov. Wood. Red. Late June.

Napoleon. Yellow. Early July.

Tradescant's. Black. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish. Late June.

Windsor. Large, dark purple, late.

Reine Hortense. Middle of July.

OTHER VARIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

SOUR CHERRIES.

Arch Duke. Early July

Belle Magnifique. Late July.

Early Richmond. Through June.

Empress Eugenie. Middle of July.

Late Duke. Late July.

May Duke. Middle of June.

Montmorency. Early July.

Morello. English. Late July.

Royal Duke. July.

BEST QUINCES.

Angers. Profuse bearer. Oct.
Apple or Orange. Golden yellow. Oct.
Bourgeat. Golden yellow. Large. Oct.

Champion. Oval fruit. Oct.
Meech's Prolific. Large, fine quality.
Rea, or Rea's Mammoth. Large.

TRAINED FRUIT TREES FOR FRUIT HOUSES AND GARDENS.

WITH DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, exceptional facilities are now offered for supplying the best TRAINED FRUIT TREES obtainable in large variety, and of different forms and sizes, and of the choicest varieties for fruit houses and gardens. Extra size trees for these purposes are also supplied at reasonable prices.

OWING TO THE INCREASING DEMAND for these TRAINED FRUIT TREES, both for fruit houses and gardens, it is desirable that orders should be entered as far in advance of the shipping season as possible.

APPLES, PEARS and PLUMS are usually grown as CORDONS, or in the HORIZONTAL-TRAINED FORM. APRICOTS, PEACHES and NECTARINES, FAN-TRAINED for covering walls, trellises, etc.

IN OBTAINING THE LARGER SIZES of these FAN-TRAINED TREES, immediate fruiting may be secured.

PRICES: HORIZONTAL-TRAINED TREES, 2 tiers, 3, 4 and 5 tiers, \$15 to \$35 per dozen. CORDONS, single and double, \$10 to \$20 per dozen. DWARF FAN-TRAINED, of different sizes, including extra bearing trees, \$20 to \$40 per dozen, according to size.

BEST HARDY GRAPES.

STRONG VINES, selected for early fruiting, 25 to 50 cts.; very low prices per 100 and per 1,000.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early. Large, very fine.
Concord. Large, handsome.
Eaton. Very large bunch and fruit.
Eumelan. Sweet and tender.
Hartford. Very early, reliable.
Mills. Fine flavor, large and juicy.
Moore's Early. Large, prolific.
Worden. Large and handsome.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam. Juicy, fine.
Brighton. Rich, early.
Catawba. Large, rich.

MANY OTHER VARIETIES CAN BE SUPPLIED.

Delaware. Well known.
Moyer. Fruit like Delaware.
Salem. Large and tender.
Ulster Prolific. Finest qualities.
Wyoming. Large, rich, red.

WHITE GRAPES.

Green Mountain. Early.
McKinley. Very early. Fine quality
Moore's Diamond. Rich flavor.
Niagara. Hardy, vigorous, productive; flavor one of the very best.
Rebecca. Medium, delicious.
Winchell. One of the earliest white grapes.

GRAPE VINES FOR VINERIES.

FOR EARLY and successful fruiting, only PLANTING and FRUITING CANES should be used that are in dormant condition, where the wood is properly ripened and the VINES have had the "natural rest" incident to remaining dormant throughout the winter season.

IN SUPPLYING many of the largest and finest collections of these FOREIGN VINES sent out in this country for a number of years past, the furnishing of this stock, as of the TRAINED FRUIT TREES, has become a feature of my business; and with direct importations from the best stock in Europe, reliable VINES in the best condition and large variety are furnished on reasonable terms. As this material, however, is not kept in stock, orders for special varieties and quantities should be sent as far in advance of the shipping season as possible.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the very best varieties for hot or cold graperies. The kinds marked "H. G." are for Hot Graperies, "C. G." for Cold Graperies, and "H. or C. G." for either.

PRICES: Strong dormant PLANTING CANES, \$2 to \$3 each; EXTRA FRUITING VINES, \$ each.

PURPLE OR BLACK VARIETIES.

Barbarossa or Prince Albert. Very large and late, of fine quality. H. G.
Black Alicante. Very large cluster, fine flavor.
Black Frontignam. Medium sized, rich, musky fruit. Prolific. H. G.
Black Hamburg or Frankenthal. Large, sweet, juicy, oval fruit. Most reliable variety. H. or C. G.
Gros Colman. Large bunches of extra-sized, peculiarly flavored, juicy berries. H. or C. G.
Gros Maroc. Fruit large, purple, fine flavor, late. H. G.
Lady Downes. Large, sweet, oval fruit, firm, rich flavored. One of the best late grapes. H. G.

Madresfield Court. Large, of rich flavor. H. G.
Muscat Hamburg or Black Muscat. Equal in size and beauty to the BLACK HAMBURG, and with a musky flavor. H. or C. G.
Muscat of Alexandria. Delicious variety, high flavor, late. Equal to imported MALAGA. H. G.
Royal Muscadine or Chasselas de Fontainebleau. One of the best varieties; bunches sometimes weighing five or six pounds. C. G.
Syrian. Immense bunches, which have weighed 20 pounds. Oval berries of good quality. H. G.
Trentham Black. Large bunches of rich fruit. Great bearer.

RED VARIETIES.

Red Chasselas. A valuable old variety. C. G.

WHITE VARIETIES.

- Bowood Muscat.** Superb variety, with large, sweet fruit. C. G.
- Buckland Sweetwater.** Vigorous, prolific habit, large round, well-flavored berries. C. G.

- Cannon Hall Muscat.** Seedling of the Muscat of Alexandria, setting its fruit better. H. G.
- Duke of Buccleuch.** Skin tender, very large, early. H. G.
- Foster's Seedling.** Showy, large fruit, first quality. C. G.

THE BEST SMALL FRUITS.

VERY LOW PRICES per 1,000 on these small fruits. Quotations on application.

- Blackberries.** Strong, well-rooted canes, 50 cts. to \$1 per dozen. AGAWAM, ANCIENT BRITON, EARLY KING, ELDORADO, ERIE, KITTATINNY, LAWTON, MINNEWASKI, RATHBUN, TAYLOR, WILSON.
- Currants.** Fine, well-rooted 2-year and extra size plants, \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Low prices in quantity.
- Black Currants.** BLACK CHAMPION, LEE'S PROLIFIC.
- Red Currants.** CHERRY, FAY'S PROLIFIC, PERFECTION, PAMONA, PRINCE ALBERT, RED DUTCH, VERSAILLES, VICTORIA, WILDER.
- White Currants.** WHITE DUTCH, WHITE GRAPE, WHITE IMPERIAL.
- Standard or Tree Currant.** The hardy Currants grown as standards are most interesting and valuable. The free-growing hardy varieties bear as profusely as do plants grown in bush form. The standards are effective for garden borders. Well-rooted plants on stocky stems, \$5 to \$10 per dozen, according to size. Extra, \$15 per dozen.
- Dewberry.** LUCRETIA. The Trailing Blackberry; ripens before the blackberry.
- Gooseberries, Best American Varieties.** \$1 per dozen; extra, \$1.50 per dozen. COLUMBIA, GOLDEN PROLIFIC, DOWNING, HOUGHTON, SMITH'S IMPROVED, TRIUMPH, RED JACKET.
- Best English Gooseberries.** \$2 and \$3 per dozen. CROWN BOB, INDUSTRY, WHITESMITH.
- Logan Berry.** A cross between a Blackberry and Raspberry; dark red color; raspberry flavor. \$3 per dozen.
- Mayberry, Japanese Golden.** Large fruit in May. \$3 per dozen.
- Raspberries.** Strong canes, 50 cts. to \$1 per dozen. Special prices per 100 and per 1,000.
- Black Cap Varieties.** COLUMBIAN, GREGG, OHIO, PALMER, SCHAEFFER'S COLOSSAL.
- Red Raspberries.** CLARKE, CHAMPLAIN, CUTHBERT, FOLSTOLF, FRANCONIA, HERSTINE, SUPERLATIVE, FONTENOY, JAPANESE RASPBERRY or WINEBERRY.
- Yellow Raspberries.** BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, GOLDEN QUEEN.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

TO INSURE A GOOD CROP OF STRAWBERRIES the following season, ordinary layer plants may be put out in spring, or POT GROWN PLANTS in August or early September. The latter are in every way preferable. Of the large number of varieties now in cultivation, the following comprise the best. Those marked P. are pistillate, and should be planted with other kinds.

STRONG LAYER PLANTS \$1.50 and \$2 per 100; strong, well-rooted pot plants, \$3 to \$5 per 100.

- Bismarck.** Fine large fruit, late.
- Brandywine.** Large and fine.
- Bubach, P.** Very large.
- Challenge.** Large and excellent.
- Commonwealth.** Late, fine.
- Excelsior.** Very early, valuable.
- Gandy.** Very large, extra late.
- Gladstone.** Large, early, conical.
- Glen Mary.** Large, rich, sweet, late.
- Haverland, P.** Large, light, early.
- Marshall.** Early; large and fine.
- McKinley.** Vigorous, healthy, late.
- Midnight.** Late; large.
- Monarch.** Fine English variety.
- Nick Ohmer.** Of giant size.
- Nimrod.** Large, medium, early.
- Palmer's Early.** Large and juicy.
- Oom Paul.** Very large, delicious.
- Sharpless.** Large; mid-season.
- Wm. Belt.** Large and fine; early.

ESCULENT ROOTS.**ASPARAGUS.**

A GOOD ASPARAGUS BED is one of the perennial luxuries of a good garden. When once established a properly made bed will last for years.

IN PLANTING, the ground should be thoroughly prepared by trenching and made rich. The top of the plants should be covered about 2 or 3 inches, and after being planted, the plants in the row should be a few inches below the surface of the edges, so that the depression may be filled in with the natural growth of the roots toward the surface.

SPRING IS THE PREFERABLE TIME for putting out the plants.

The following are the best varieties. Strong, 2-year roots, \$2 per 100.

- Barr's Mammoth.**
- Conover's Colossal.**
- Donald's Elmira.**
- Palmetto.** Very large; of the finest quality.

RHUBARB.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN PIE PLANT" still finds a place in nearly every garden. One of the most easily grown of all hardy plants.

The following comprise the best varieties. Strong roots, \$2 per dozen. Low price per 100.

- Early Scarlet.**
- Early Crimson.**
- Giant.** Large and fine.
- Myatt's Linnæus.** Very early and tender.
- Prince Albert.** Fine, rich-flavored.
- Victoria.** Very large; excellent for canning.

Nut Trees and Miscellaneous Fruits.

THE FOLLOWING comprise the best varieties of hardy NUT TREES, and for convenient reference are thus given a separate classification.

THE KINDS USED FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING are supplied in specimens or in quantity at reasonable prices.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of the best hardy FIGS, ORANGES and other FRUITS are also supplied at current prices.

ALL OF THE LEADING kinds are supplied by the 100 or 1,000 at low prices.

FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE the common names are given first in the following list:

ALMOND. *Amygdalus*.

SWEET HARD SHELL. 50 cts. to \$1.

SOFT SHELL or PAPER SHELL. 50 cts.

CHESTNUT. *Castanea*.

AMERICAN. *CASTANEA AMERICANA*. The common native variety. 35 to 75 cts. Low prices in quantity.

JAPANESE. *CASTANEA JAPONICA*. Large showy foliage; handsome tree; fruit larger than that of SPANISH CHESTNUT. Remarkable for coming into bearing when young. \$1 to \$2.

PARAGON. Very sweet fruit, much larger than our common AMERICAN CHESTNUT. Prolific bearer, and, like the Japanese variety, comes into bearing soon after transplanting. \$1 to \$2.

RIDGELY. *CASTANEA RIDGELY*. Very large sweet nut. \$1.

SWEET SPANISH. *CASTANEA VESCA*. The best European variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

THE BIG CHESTNUT. *CASTANEA NUMBO*. Very hardy and productive; bears when very young. Large burrs, extra-sized fruit of fine quality. \$1 to \$2.

FIG.

This delicious fruit can be successfully grown by covering the trees in winter, or removing them with ball of earth to a cold cellar and re-planting in the spring. The best varieties are ANGELIQUE, BLACK ISCHIA, BLACK PROVENCE, BROWN ISCHIA, CASTLE KENNEDY, DATTATO, EARLY VIOLET, MADELINE, MONACO, PARADISO, PREGUSSATA, QUEEN'S FIG, RUBADO, SIGNORA MIANCA, TROJANO, TURKEY, WHITE GENOA. Strong, well-rooted plants, 50 cts. to \$1. Special prices per 100.

FILBERT. *Corylus*.

A valuable hardy nut tree. 50 cts. to \$1.

HICKORY or SHELLBARK.

Cary Alba.

Ornamental and most valuable for fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

MULBERRY. *Morus*.

DOWNING EVERBEARING. *MORUS DOWNINGII*. Fine fruit and of rapid growth. 50 cts. to \$1.

MULBERRY. JAPANESE. *MORUS JAPONICA*.

A rapid grower. Bears large quantities of fine sweet fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

NEW AMERICAN. *MORUS AMERICANA*. Fruit large and of fine quality. 50 cts. to \$1.

RUSSIAN. A rapid growing hardy sort. 35 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

WHITE. *MORUS ALBA*. A native of China. Medium size; fruit pinkish white. 50 cts.

OLIVE. *Olivæ*.

Good trees of the best oil and pickling varieties, in quantity. Prices on application.

ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

ORANGES, GRAPE-FRUIT and LEMONS. Standard trees of leading varieties; 2 to 5 feet, \$5 to \$10 per dozen. Low prices per 100. Dwarf or low-branched trees suitable for fruit-house culture, \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

PECAN. *Carya Olivæformis*.

Esteemed highly for its fruit. 50 cts to \$1.

PERSIMMON. *Diospyros*.

AMERICAN. *DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA*. Flowers small yellowish white. Well-known in the South for its fruit. 35 cts. to \$1.

JAPANESE. *DIOSPYROS JAPONICA*. Large fine fruit. Tree not hardy north of Philadelphia. 50 cts. to \$1.

WALNUT. *Juglans*.

BLACK. *JUGLANS NIGRA*. Native tree of great size and majestic habit. Beautiful foliage, each leaf being composed of from 13 to 17 leaflets. Fruit round. 50 cts. to \$1. Low prices per 100.

BUTTERNUT or WHITE WALNUT. *JUGLANS CINEREA*. Medium sized native tree with foliage resembling that of the AILANTHUS. 50 and 75 cts.

ENGLISH or MADEIRA NUT. *JUGLANS REGIA*. Native of Persia. Very fine oval fruit. 50 cts. to \$1.

JAPANESE. *JUGLANS JAPONICA*. A valuable variety from northern Japan; nuts produced in clusters of 15 to 20 on a stem; resembling PECANS; flavor like BUTTERNUT; sweet; tree very productive; bears young. A valuable acquisition. \$1 to \$2 each; \$10 to \$20 per dozen.

Grass Seed.

ALL GRASS SEED, whether for LAWNS, GOLF LINKS, FIELD, FARM or PASTURE purposes, should be the best of its kind; thoroughly well cleaned and in perfectly fresh condition when sown.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE INCREASED DEMAND for reliable seeds special facilities are offered in furnishing the very best mixtures, and all of the staple kinds of seed in any quantities that may be desired, and at lowest current prices.

MUCH CARE is exercised in having all seeds pure and fully up to the specified grade, alike as to quality and condition.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ OF LAWN, GOLF LINKS OR FIELD SEEDS are furnished at lowest prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY LAWN the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance. Even with the most careful preparation of the soil a velvety turf, which is always such an attractive object, cannot be secured without clean, sound, germinating seed.

THE SOIL should be in good fertile condition, well drained and rolled before and after seeding, so that an even surface may be secured, and the seed pressed firmly into the ground.

AS A RULE early Spring seeding during March or April and in moist weather is preferable.

MANY LAWNS ARE INJURED by too close cutting during the summer months; and as a rule too frequent cutting is also injurious.

IN EARLY SPRING a top dressing or good fertilizer is always beneficial; and a well-established lawn well cared for should remain in satisfactory condition for years.

FOR NEW LAWNS 5 to 6 bushels of seed per acre are required. In renovating old lawns from 1 to 3 bushels per acre.

THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY SELECTED MIXTURES are made up from pure, fresh seed of the best perennial kinds for producing an even, continuous and permanent lawn.

CHOICE LAWN GRASS SEED. A superior mixture, equal to the best grade quoted by some houses. \$5.75 per bushel of 15 lbs.

EXTRA CHOICE LAWN GRASS SEED. An extra choice mixture. The very best. \$4.50 per bushel.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE FOR SHADED PLACES. A special mixture for growing under trees or in shaded situations. \$4.50 per bushel.

GOLF LINKS GRASS SEED.

THE PLEASURE to be derived from a game of golf depends largely upon the quality of the turf on the links, etc. Golfers all realize how impossible it is to do themselves justice over a course of poor turf.

A SMOOTH AND SPRINGY SURFACE can only be obtained by sowing the proper seed that will give the desired results and stand well the wear and tear of constant usage.

NOT INFREQUENTLY by the use of inferior seed or of a mixture unsuited to the native soil a golf course presents an unattractive appearance for an entire season.

THE MIXTURE and quality of seed for Putting Greens are also of equal importance.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALLY PREPARED MIXTURES may be relied upon as containing the finest and cleanest seeds obtainable for the purposes mentioned, and have given excellent satisfaction wherever used:

GOLF LINKS MIXTURE. The best mixture for "FAIR GREEN," OUTLYING GROUNDS, POLO GROUNDS, etc., \$2.50 per bushel of 15 lbs.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE. The very best for PUTTING GREEN, TERRACES AND EMBANKMENTS, \$5 per bushel.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ OF GOLF LINKS SEED will be quoted on request.

FIELD, MEADOW AND PASTURE GRASS SEED.

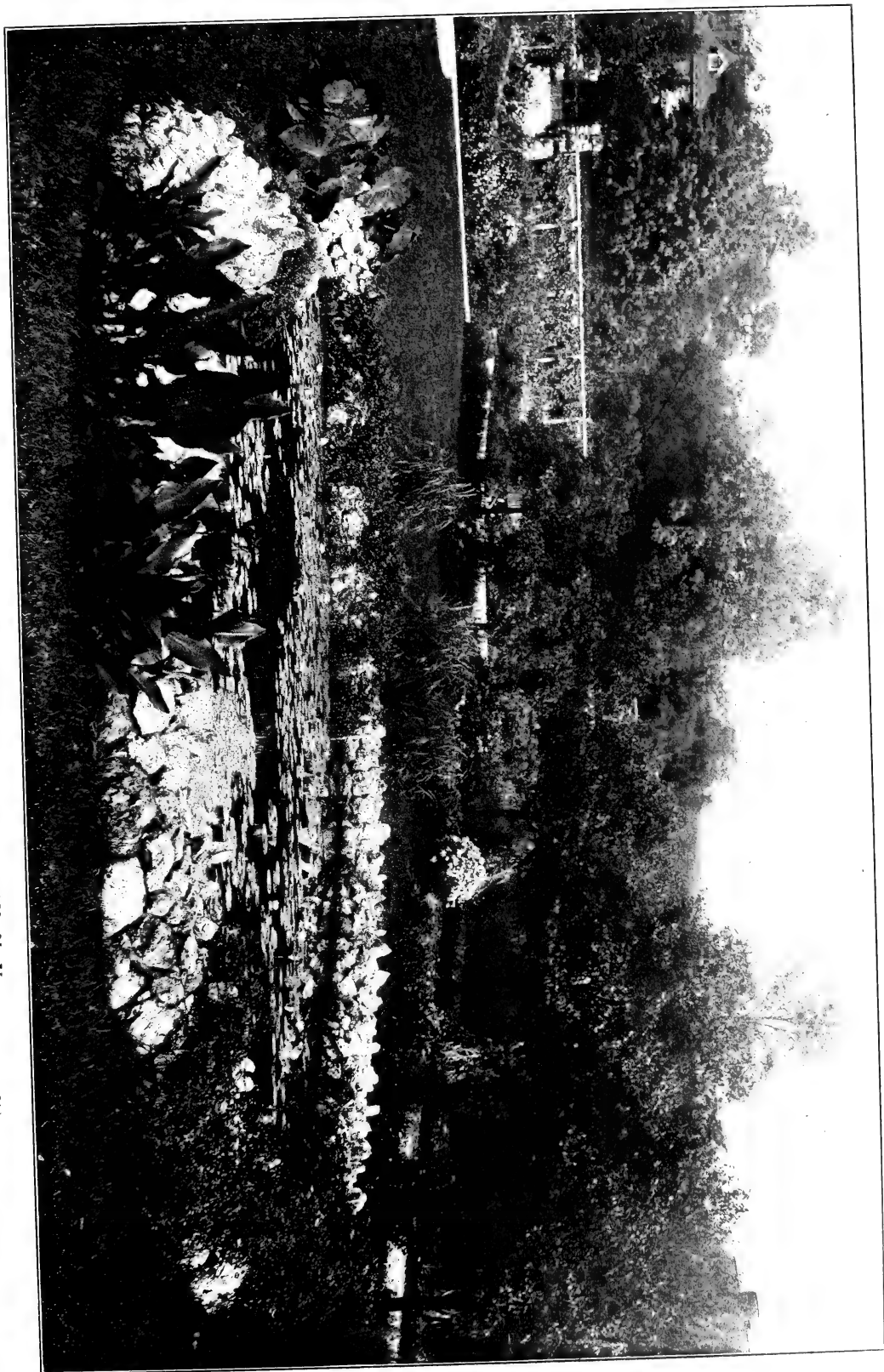
NEARLY ALL OF THE HARDY GRASSES for field purposes will succeed well sown either in early Spring, or in September or early October in Autumn.

OF THE MANY VARIETIES of these field grasses the selection should be made as adapted to the soil, altitude, etc., as the varieties that succeed on high and dry grounds, or sandy soil, are not adapted to low grounds where clay or heavy soil predominates.

FROM THE LARGE NUMBER OF VARIETIES a special mixture of a few of the hardiest and best kinds usually gives the best results.

THESE SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR NEW PASTURES, for RENOVATING OLD PASTURES and for HAY and PERMANENT PASTURES, are furnished at \$2.50 and \$3 per bushel of 15 lbs., and at special prices in quantity.

AS THE PRICES of these field grasses vary, quotation for all the leading kinds, such as BLUE GRASS, BENT GRASS, FESCUE, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, RED and WHITE CLOVER, RED TOP, RYE GRASS, etc., will be quoted upon application.



TERRACE, LAWN, AND AQUATIC GARDEN AT MILLBROOK, N. Y.

(See page 84.)

Aquatic Plants.

HARDY WATER LILIES and Aquatic plants have become a feature in many public and private grounds. They are easily grown. The flowers are of all colors, delightfully fragrant, and are in bloom from early spring until frost. Both in flower and foliage these plants are unique and interesting.

THE HARDY KINDS may be planted during May or early June, and either put in tubs with 2 or 3 inches covering of good soil, or planted in the bottom of the pond and slightly covered with mud.

THE BEST RESULTS obtain where there is still, warm water, sunshine and rich soil,—the conditions usually met with in small natural ponds and sluggish streams. The hardy varieties planted in natural ponds require no protection in winter. The roots of the tender varieties can be packed in moist soil and kept in cellar or under benches of a green house with not less than 50 degrees temperature.

NELUMBIUM.

ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM, KERMESINUM, LUTEUM, SPECIOSUM (Egyptian Lotus), STRIATUM, ROSEUM, etc., strong flowering roots, \$10 to \$25 per dozen, according to size and variety.

HARDY NYMPHÆAS.

Leading varieties, ALBA CANDIDISSIMA, CHRO-

SEE ILLUSTRATION, PAGE 83.

MATELLA, GIGANTEA, ODORATA, ROSEA, SUPERBA, TUBEROSA, etc., \$5 to \$15 per dozen.

TENDER NYMPHÆAS.

COLUMBIANUM, DEVONIENSIS, DENTATA, RUBRA, ZANZIBARENSIS, VICTORIA REGIA., etc., \$2 to \$5 each.

OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS can also be supplied at reasonable prices.

Miscellaneous Plants, Etc.

HAVING MANY correspondents in the different European countries and with the leading growers and collectors in this country, all varieties of hardy Trees and Plants in commerce not noted in this catalogue can be furnished at reasonable prices.

IF INTERESTED in any varieties not mentioned in these pages, kindly write for information, particulars and prices, which will be cheerfully given.



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